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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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VOL. XVI NO. 317-- BOMBAY SATURDAY DECEMBER 29 1928 ONE ANNA

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WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

HAS AN AMBITIOUS HUSBAND THE RIGHT TO QUESTION THE VANITY OF HIS WIFE? SEE

TO-NIGHT **"FOLLY OF VANITY!"** THIS WEEK

A Modern Story of a 1928 Queen of Sheba in a dazzling dramatic fantasy, featuring BILLIE DOVE, BETTY BLYTHE, JACK MULHALL

Lavishly produced scenes of unparalleled gorgeousness of Neptune's Court. The Programme includes the

GRAND RECEPTION and MIGHTY PROCESSION of MILLIONS in Honour of PUNDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

The President of the Congress at Calcutta—an epoch-making Spectacle unparalleled in grandeur and magnificence.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
29 Dec.	Kaisar-i-Hind.	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,337
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,951
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£96
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar,	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
*6th "	Sydney Maru.	Straits & Japan,
*8th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
31st Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
1929		
2nd Jan.	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
4th "	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
5th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
9th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured **Without Knife**, by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Ask for **Cocoanut Brand** only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

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ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

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RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the the Premiums refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. K. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.,—Resigning his seat on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, (b) Election of a Representative of the Corporation on the Board of the Institute.

2. (a) Letter from Mr. W. H. Hammond—Resigning his seat on the Schools Committee, (b) Election of a member of the Schools Committee.

3. Letters from (a) the President, Matunga Bandhu Samaj, (b) the Hon'ble Sir Munmohandass Ramji, Kt., Chairman of a public meeting of Hindus held in Madhav Baug, (c) the President, Shri Swagnati Sevak Samaj, (d) the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Shri Dasha Porwad Yuwak Mandal, (e) the President, Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, (f) the President, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, and (g) Mr. Mehta Laxmidas Maneklal—Regarding the question of the provision of a common pot for drinking water in Municipal Schools.

4—5. Letters from (4) Mr. Munshi Mahomedally, and (5) Mr. M. A. Master requesting that they may be re-engaged in service as school teachers.

6. Letter from the Secretary, Children's Aid Society—Regarding the representation of the Corporation on the Board of the Society.

7. Letter from Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—Intimating that owing to a difference of opinion between the Children's Aid Society and the Corporation regarding the Corporation's representation on the Managing Committee of the Society he will not attend any meetings of the Committee.

8. Letter from the Managing Director, General Motors India, Ltd.—Offering the first truck chassis prepared from their factory as a gift to the Municipality.

9. (a) Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1929-30 framed by the Standing Committee under Section 126 of the Municipal Act, (b) Letter from the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust—Regarding the rate proposed to be charged for supply of water to the Bombay Port Trust.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

[illegible] Recommending sanction to Mr. Nawy Pestonji, Assistant Engineer, being allowed to draw carriage allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem during the period officiating appointment as Senior Assistant Engineer, Water Works Department.

[illegible] Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the arrangements proposed by him with regard to the payment of subvention for accelerating the conversion of basket privies into water-closets and the orders passed thereon.

12. Recommending sanction to the cost of constructing a foot-path in front of the shops under the cantiliver projection of the Frere Overbridge being met as proposed by the Commissioner.

13. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the foregoing of an amount of Rs. 6,733-1-4 from the brothers of the late Dr. Habib Ismail Jan Mahomed, being the balance of an amount originally offered for erecting an Operation Theatre at the K. E. M. Hospital.

14. Recommending acceptance of an offer from Mrs. Saraswatibai R. Mantri to hand over to the Municipality her land situated at Love Grove road.

15. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,000 being made to supplement the grant for Street Cleansing and Conservancy.

[illegible] Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting that he has approved the arrangement made with the Improvement Trust for taking over certain huts for accommodating the conservancy staff.

[illegible] Recommending sanction to the transfer of the grants for extraordinary expenditure under different service heads [illegible] grants for Establishment—permanent and temporary.

[illegible] Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 17 being made to supplement the grant for Hospitals and Medical Relief.

[illegible] Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the [illegible] Accounts Office [illegible] accounts for the [illegible] contributor to the [illegible] Commissioner's [illegible]

[illegible] Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. [illegible] being made to supplement the grant for Street Cleansing and [illegible] the cost [illegible] for [illegible] lay- [illegible] ance [illegible]

of an offer from the Trustees of the Antonio D'Silva School to surrender certain plots out of their property at Portuguese Church Street required in connection with the widening of Portuguese Church Road.

22. Recommending sanction to the acceptance of an offer from Mr. Kashinath Babaji More to surrender to the Municipality his property at Portuguese Church Street in connection with the widening of Portuguese Church Road.

23. Intimating that the draft Municipal leave rules are under the consideration of the Establishments Sub-Committee and that they will be submitted to the Corporation for confirmation at an early date.

24. Forwarding for information their Sub-Committee's report regarding the question of amending the Provident Fund Regulations so as to admit of a more liberal special compensation being granted in deserving cases.

25. Recommending that Government be approached for an amendment of the Municipal Act so as to admit of an extra allowance of Rs. 2,000 per annum being paid to the Municipal Auditors from the Schools Fund for extra work in connection with the Schools Committee's Accounts.

26. Recommending sanction to the terms and conditions of the lease of the two Municipal garden sites in the Arthur Crawford Market being modified as proposed by the Commissioner.

27. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 690 to meet the cost of constructing a water closet and a washing place at the waiting room at the Arthur Road Hospital.

28. Intimating that owing to the financial stringency of the Municipality it is desirable that the work of laying out a Garden in the compound of the Framji Cowasji Tank should be postponed for one year.

29. Recommending that an additional grant of Rs. 1,550 be made to meet the cost of presenting an Address of Welcome to the Governor-Designate of Bombay.

30. Recommending that an additional grant of Rs. 1,500 be made to meet the cost of presenting a Farewell Address to the retiring Governor of Bombay.

31. Recommending additional grants of Rs. 46,730-9-0 and 1,15,654-14 in respect of certain lapsed grants.

32. Recommending that Mr. F. T. Gidney, Head Supervisor, Conservancy Branch may be granted the maximum pay of his post.

33. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to approach Government requesting them to sanction advances of Rs. 31.43 lakhs and Rs. 28 lakhs out of the Provincial Loan Funds Account.

34. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 850 to meet the cost of arranging musical performances at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Gardens.

35. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of the revision of the grade of Municipal vaccinators and the Committee's orders thereon.

36. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter submitting a list of articles of Indian manufacture purchased during the last official year.

37-38. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (37) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (38) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

39. Regarding the question of the Rules for the grant of Study Leave being made applicable to the officers of the Schools Committee's Department.

40. Forwarding quarterly report of the progress of Free and Compulsory Education in F and G Wards.

41. Submitting reasons why certain resolutions of the Corporation have not been reported upon for a long time.

42. Submitting a further report on an application from the Head Master of the Madhavrao Rokde Municipal School for granting him an additional pension to compensate him for the loss sustained on account of being superseded in service.

43. Forwarding a list of resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Schools Committee which have not been submitted.

44. Forwarding petitions from certain Head Masters serving under the Committee regarding certain grievances with the committee's remarks thereon.

45. Requesting sanction to the payment of Rs. 200 per mensem as motor allowance to the Secretary, Schools Committee.

46. Requesting sanction to the creation of certain new posts in the Committee's office.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

47-63. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding (47) Rs. 129-8-0 to the widow of [illegible] ceased Halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch, (48) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired Deposit Account Halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch, (49) Rs. 98 to the Heir of a deceased Scavengering woman in the Conservancy Branch (50-52) Rs. 131-11-0, Rs. 130-11-0 and Rs. 129-8-0 to three retired Halalkhores in the Conservancy Branch (53) Rs. 132-7-0 to a retired Halalkhore woman in the Conservancy Branch (54) Rs. 101-3-0 to a retired scavengering woman in the Conservancy Branch, (55) Rs. 126 to the heirs of a deceased scavengering man in the Conservancy Branch (56) Rs. 127-6-0 to the heirs of a deceased scavenger in the Conservancy Branch (57) Rs. 98 to a retired scavengering woman in the Conservancy Branch, (58) Rs. 126 to the heirs of a deceased scavenger in the Conservancy Branch, (59) Rs. 129-15-0 to the heirs of a deceased halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch (60) Rs. 98 to the heirs of a deceased scavengering woman in the Conservancy Branch (61) Rs. 129-8-0 to the heirs of a deceased halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch (62) Rs. 129-8-0 to the heirs of another deceased halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch (63) Rs. 126 to a retired Fitter in the Drainage Department.

64. Requesting sanction to certain Municipal buildings at Jamboli being sold to the Forest Department.

65-68. Forwarding (65) a report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory (66) lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes (67) Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies and (68) a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

69. Forwarding for information copy of a letter addressed to Government by Mr. H. B. Clayton and Mr. A. R. Dalal regarding their delivering over and receiving charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner.

70. Requesting sanction to his holding the office of Chairman of the Bombay Christian Burial Board.

71. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrahim & Sons, to lay across the Municipal Tulsi Pipe Line ground a 6 inch water main from their existing pipe line in the compound of the Fazalbhoy Mills.

72. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Bombay Telephone Company to erect two public telephone call boxes in the Fort.

73. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Trustees of the Mahomedan Cemetery at Mangalwadi to lay electric overhead cables at Mangalwadi.

74. Requesting sanction to a piece of set-back land at Kamatipura 1st Street being leased to Mr. Shivsingh Hemsingh.

75. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the B. E. S. & T. Company to extend their mains along Tulsi Pipe Line ground.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

76. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the extension of the tenure of the Physical Training Committee.

77. Regarding the question of the introduction of the Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards for Moslem girls.

78. Letter from Mrs. Lajpat Rai—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of her husband the late Lala Lajpat Rai.

79. Letter from the Secretary, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—Forwarding copy of the report of the Museum from its inception upto 31st March, 1927.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

80. Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

81. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

82. Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS—

83. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola and other Councillors—For expressing regret at the death of the late Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban, C.I.E.

84. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing Committees of the elected Councillors of each ward to watch the increase in rents which may be demanded from the tenants of houses in their respective wards.

85. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, seconded by Mr. B. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Commissioner to prepare a scheme for providing cheap quarters for Municipal school teachers and other Municipal servants.

86. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For expressing a regret at the refusal on the part of the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the Chairman of the Board to give permission to students to weave the figure of Mahatma Gandhi on a jacquard.

87. From Mr. P.G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Markets and Gardens Committee to expedite the submission of draft bye-laws for restricting the slaughter of milch cattle.

88. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora and other Councillors—For expressing opinion that every individual above the age of 21 years should be given the right of being enrolled as a voter in the Municipal Election Roll.

89. From Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji, seconded by Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ismail Curtay and other Councillors—For rescinding the resolution of the Corporation regarding the question of allowing common drinking pots in Municipal Schools.

90. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to be a member of the Retrenchment and Reforms Advisory Committee.

91. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his proposals for the widening of Portuguese Church Street and improving the dangerous corner thereat.

92. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining certain particulars about labour cases conducted in the Municipal and other Government and Private Maternity Homes.

93. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that no time should be lost in commencing the work of the seweeage of the North of the Island.

94. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Roads, etc., Committee to expedite their report on the question of the inadequacy of the footbridge at Dadar for heavy traffic.

95. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining certain particulars about building sites in Bombay.

96. From Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the foul smell emanating from the overflow of sewage into the storm water drain off Kitteridge Road.

97. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Roads, etc., Committee to expedite their report on the question of the high steepness of the two ramps of the Dadar foot overbridge.

98-99. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—(98) For obtaining a report as to whether the presen tpractice of asking the halalkhores to purchase their own baskets causes hardship to them (99) For expressing opinion that for certain religious purposes the Municipality should give land to the Depressed Classes at concession rates.

100. From Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai—For obtaining a report from the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee as to the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to remove the bar on licensed surveyors from becoming Municipal Councillors.

101. From Mr. S. A. Mantri, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala—For appointing a Works Committee for inspecting various Municipal works from time to time.

102. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Commissioner to place a name-board "Tilak Bridge" or "Tilak Bag" at the entrance of the Recreation ground between the two western approaches of the Tilak Bridge.

103. From Dr. R. M. Mistry—For inviting the attention of the Roads Committee to the broken up condition of a portion of Parel Road.

104. Regarding selection of sites for additional public convenience in different wards of the City.

105. Regarding the construction of the proposed public conveniences at Apollo Bunder.

106. Regarding the abolition of the post of the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner in view of the appointment of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

107. Regarding a proposal for the reduction of Town Duty on Cotton imported into the City.

108. Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to dispense with Government nominations on the Municipal Standing Committee.

109. Regarding the amendment of Water Bye-Law No. 31, so as to admit of electric water heaters being connected to the direct water supply pipe.

110. Regarding the question of conferring with Government in regard to the proposal for the appointment of an additional Presidency Magistrate for the City Municipal area.

111. Regarding the amendment of Sections 130 and 133 of the Municipal Act, so as to further extend the powers of the Standing Committee in the matter of sanctioning excesses in the Budget grants.

112. Regarding reduction in expenditure on Municipal Medical Institutions.

113. Regarding the condition of Mugbhat Cross Lane.

114. Regarding the question of the acquisition of set-back land in Cow Lane, Mugbhat.

115. Regarding the inconvenience caused to traffic on account of long detention caused at Sewri Level Crossing.

116. Regarding irregularities in the construction of Agripada Stables and Chawls.

117. Regarding the question of giving financial help to certain institutions in the City.

118. Regarding the programme of work to be done by the Retrenchment and Reforms Committee.

119. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

120. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,

Bombay, 28th December 1928.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd., an ORGANISING SECRETARY, with the following qualifications:—

(a) He must have been a qualified Pilot, preferably still in flying practice.
(b) With a knowledge of modern aircraft.
(c) Preferably he has served in India.
(d) He must be between the ages of 25 and 40 years.
(e) Preferably a bachelor.
(f) He must have experience of office routine and accounts.
(g) He must be capable of organising and co-ordinating the Flying Clubs in India.

2. Applicants must state their qualifications under each of the above heads, and give details of education and of position held to date with references.

3. The following terms are offered:—

(a) Agreement for one year, renewable on mutual consent between himself and the Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd.
(b) The Agreement may be terminated by 3 months' notice on either side.
(c) Salary of Rs. 1,200 per month and Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 100 per month to cover car expenses in Delhi, rickshaw expenses in Simla and Local conveyance while halting on tour. Travelling Allowance, etc., according to the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules as laid down by Government.
(d) If he is selected in England, he will receive a 1st class "B" P. and O. passage to India and a similar return passage at the termination of his agreement.
(e) Free medical attendance in India.
(f) His headquarters will be at Delhi and Simla.

Residents in India should send in the application on or before February 1st, 1929, to the ACTING SECRETARY, Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd., New Delhi.

31572

NOTICE

PETROL.

The INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.'S official selling rates to the Public are:—

Bulk (ex Kerbside Pumps)—Rs. 1-0-6 per gallon.

Packed (in 2-gallon sealed cans)—Rs. 1-1-6 per gallon. The Company's dealers are strictly instructed to abide by these rates.

INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

31576

NOTICE.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10|- Rupees Ten per Share will be paid on and after 7th January, 1929, from 11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAYS and on other week days from 11-0 a.m. to 3-0 p.m. (S. T.).

By Order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 28th December, 1928.

31577

ORIENTAL MACHINERY SUPPLY AGENCY, LTD.

Sole Agents for:—
Matches Making machinery
Soaps Making machinery
Mg. Agents.—
M. N. GHOSE & CO.,
20|1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

31558

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD

NOTICE.

THE 46TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company's shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 183-185, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, 21st January, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact ordinary business.

By Order of the Board,
KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.

27th December, 1928.

31574

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

Our Establishment will be CLOSED on the 29th and 31st instant, on account of Annual Stock-Taking. Our Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute will remain OPEN as usual.

N. POWELL & CO.,
Bombay 4.

31565

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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A Special Film

SHOWING THE ARRIVAL OF

Pandit Motilal Nehru

the President-elect of the Indian National Congress

will be shown in all the shows from

SATURDAY, 29th December

at

WELLINGTON DHOBI TALAO.

WEST-END LAMINGTON ROAD.

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Bombay Chronicle.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
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Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS to sell our Ivory Articles and KASHMIR EMBROIDERED silk sahris in Bombay Presidency. Terms liberal. NEYYAR BROTHERS, Amritsar.
A R1350

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—BLOCKS and DOUBLE ROOMS for immediate occupation in Morarji Gokuldas Buildings, Sandhurst Road, for particulars apply or see between 8 and 10 a.m. Mr. PARMANAND, Guest House, China Bag, Girgaum Back Road.
C 1354

READY TO LET on reasonable rents for High Class Hindu families only at Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema, close to tramway, Railway, and Bus Stations in buildings known as HANUMAN TERRACES convenient blocks, rooms, shops, garrages, fitted with Electric lights and sufficient convenience of waterpipes. Apply on premises between hours 9 and 10-30 a.m. to V. P. TOPRANI, constituted attorney of Mulji Lakhmidas, receiver in High Court suit No. 1271 of 1926.
1348

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO STEAM SHIPS on hire or purchase for cargo and passenger. Approximate length 125 feet breadth 25 feet draft 7 feet passenger 320 cargo capacity 1000 bags. Write full particulars to M. AHMED CHOUDHURY, Chakaria (Chittagong)

LOST AND FOUND

REWARD of Rs. 3 will be given to one returning the Book "Cooperative Marketing" Lost on Tues-day, to the Station Master Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Rly.
PB R1353

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE UNDERTAKE the work of Oil as well as Water Painting, Electric fittings, Polishing, and repairing, etc., to the best satisfaction. Apply to:—THE ROYAL TRADING CO., P. B. 3537, Bombay 4.
T 31573

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted with out interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT. Bombay 2.
L 31431

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P S

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

B. G. PAREKH & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 498-500 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR, KUMBHARWADA (MAHIM AGRA ROAD).

Under instructions from Messrs. Padamsi Hirji Ghellabhai, the 2nd mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shri Krishna Dinanath Dandekar, the mortgagor, and in the exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 3rd December, 1927, and made between Shri Krishna Dinanath Dandekar of the one part and Padamsi Hirji Ghellabhai of the other part, Messrs. B. G. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground which is a Wadi or an oart admeasuring 12,00 square yards or thereabouts together with the wells, the buildings, erection structure, trees, plants, etc., lying and being at Dadar Kumbharwada (Mahim Agra Road) in the registration sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 638 and 639, New Nos. 3837 and 4587 (wrongly stated in the said mortgage dated 10th July 1923 as 4389) Old Survey No. 484 and New Survey No. 1842 (wrongly stated in the said mortgage as 1841) and Cadastral Survey No. 1265 (wrongly stated in the said mortgage as Nos. 3837 and 4587) of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipal Collector and Assessor of Tax under D. Ward Nos. 3362, 3363, and 3364 and Street Nos. 826, 827 and 828, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a Public passage, on or towards the South by a Public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Balaji Mankar Bhandari, and on or towards the East by the property of Sadanand Trimbak Kale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale which will be ready four days before the date of the sale, please apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Padamsi Hirji Ghellabhai at their Office, at Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF NAGDEVI STREET AND BIBIJAN STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 779 of 1926 (The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Charandas Chaturbhuj) and pursuant to the directions contained in the High Court Order, dated 16th September 1927, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January next at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Nagdevi Street and Bibijan Street admeasuring about 23-1/2 feet in breadth and 72-1/2 feet in length but with the exception of that parcel of land situate on the south side of Bibijan Street admeasuring about 26 sq. yards together with the structure of a building standing thereon being part of the said property which parcel of land is held by the Receiver on a lease from the Bombay Municipality under an Indenture of Lease, dated 28th August, 1928, bearing Collector's New No. 1133, New Survey Nos. 2094, 2096, 2099, 2110, 2114, 2123, Cadastral Survey No. 718 of Mandir Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3644, Old Street No. 295 Nagdevi Street, New Street Nos. 57, 59 Nagdevi Street, 3-13 Bibijan Street and bounded on the East by a house of Samsuddin Cassamji, on the West by Nagdevi Street, on the North by Bibijan Street and on the South by the house of Yandravandas Purshottamdas. And also the right, title and interest of the Receiver in the aforesaid Lease, dated 28th August 1928 for the unexpired period thereunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT POFALWADI, 2ND LANE, BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on TUESDAY, the 8th January next at 5 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of free-hold land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Northern Side of Pofalwadi 2nd Lane, admeasuring about 83 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 536, New No. 2604, Old Survey No. 60, New Survey No. 533, Cadastral Survey No. 1668 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5269, Street No. 7, New No. 30 and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Vithaldas, Ramdas, on the North by the property of Raghunath Tarachand and on the South by Pofalwadi 2nd Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DIVEKAR & POPATLAL, Attorneys for the owner or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

FREE! FREE!!

A DIARY FOR 1929

A beautiful Diary of 372 pages for four annas postage Stamps.
Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC FOR

ASTHMA

Perfectly Safe-Sure and Radical Cure.

Asthmatic patients suffering for 20, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if the diseases are inherited or acquired must be radically cured by using the Specific.

It is Guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from the very first day of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives.

For particulars, please apply to:—
A. D. CHATTERJEE, Proprietor,
(Dept. 15), 94, Oudh Gharbi,
Benares City.
R910

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

A SPECIAL ATTRACTION this week—
the Beautiful Indian Film Showing the

GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENT PROCESSION
at CALCUTTA in honour of

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU
the President of the Indian National Congress and the

GREAT OVATION and SPLENDID WELCOME

given to this National hero and patriot—is being screened to-night and this week at the WEST-END Cinema. Also the splendid interesting entertaining story of a low-bred beggar woman raised to the highest pinnacle of Oriental grandeur and pomp by being made a Queen and a consort of a Rajput potentate,

ENTICEMENT

A Suvarna Pictures Company's super-picture full of pep and romance, produced under the personal and energetic supervision of the

SHARDA FILM COMPANY
featuring the popular
RIVAL TO THE INDIAN DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
MASTER BACHU
of the great "RUP-BASANT" fame.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY At:—3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

WHERE TO GO
FOR
CHRISTMAS WEEK
NOTE

THE GREAT
Victoria Carnival
Near FORT, MARKET.
From 4 p.m to 12 p.m. Daily.
THE SHOW WITH A WORTH-WHILE REPUTATION
Magnificently Equipped Modern, Riding Devices, Our Own
BRASS BAND, SIDE SHOWS OF EVERY KIND & A MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
SEE OUR
5 latest Feature Sensations:
The SILO-DROME or WELL OF DEATH
GIANT WHEEL
The THRILLING ZEPPELIN RIDES
The AMAZING CHAIROPLANE. (Children's Joyland)
The MOUNTAIN SLIDE or EVEREST GLACIER
THE SEVEN IN ONE HOUSE OF ZILAKI
GRAND CIRCUS
60 STAR ARTISTS 60
SEE the Uceania Troupe of Trapezists-Cyclists-Clowns, Equilibrists Boneless-Girl-Dancers, Wire Walkers, Risely Acts, Miraculous Balancing, Aerial Acts, Leap for Life, Dental Trapeze, etc., etc.
THE WELL OF DEATH
Where a man flirts with DEATH in his astounding, most sensational Motor Bicycle Act, the talk of Europe and Asia.
Gate Admission to the Carnival Ground As. 2
All Rides and Shows Extra. Bar and Refreshments Available

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY THE 29th, DECEMBER 1928.
25 Weeks in New York. 12 Weeks in London. 5 Weeks in Bombay.
CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS
in 13 Reels "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" in 13 Reels
Universal's mammoth picture that will go down to posterity as a land-mark and unique triumph of the motion picture industry, in all the world no such screen-sensation, two years in the making at the cost of nearly two million dollars, the world's greatest record-smasher, millions have seen it and yet millions will want to see it again, finest entertainment for the whole family.
DON'T MISS TO SEE the picture at the central movie temple of Dadar.
Time: 5-30, 8 and 10-30. Sat., Sun., and Holidays Matinee Show at 3 P.M. Rates Rs. 1-2, As. 14, 9, 7, 4 and 3
KOHINOOR CINEMA DADAR. (Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station.)
COMING EVENTS
Great Eastern Corptn's Stupendous Master-piece
"LIGHT OF ASIA"
featuring the adorable Miss Sitadevi of "Anarkali fame"
WATCH DATES
Kohinoor's a million rupee production
"DESTINY DEFIED"

AMUSEMENTS.

Special New Year Attraction
THE CAPITOL
SATURDAY, 29th to TUESDAY, 1st
FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY
Daily at 3-30, 6-15 & 10 P. M.

A magnificent drama by the author of "The Four Horsemen" photographed in Paris, Nice and Monte Carlo.
The romance of Europe's most beautiful woman and a mad, pleasure-loving Prince of Russia.
ENEMIES of WOMEN
LIONEL BARRYMORE and ALMA RUBENS

12—Spectacular Reels—12
Plans open, Book your seats.

The Topic of the Imperial Procession of the President elect!

SEE:—Grand Reception to Pundit Motilal Nehru at the Howra Station. 34 Horses draw Presidential Silver Car. One Mile long enthusiastic Procession. Salute of 101 Guns.

THE
GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.
A Thundering avalanche of thrills and chills that Grip and Amaze
"WASP'S NEST"
Starring
EDDIE POLO
Night Life and Night Love the Lure of Adventure the Quest of New Thrills form the basis of this enthralling story of an aristocrat who selects the
WASP'S NEST—A Den of Crooks
in an
Under-World of the most reckless Criminals to stage the setting of a great love Drama
SEE
EDDIE POLO
At his best!
It's the Old, Old story that is ever new. You cannot have too much of it!
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
"WASP'S NEST"
Also showing
The most uproarious Comedy ever seen.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.

ANNA PAVLOVA

50 and full company of Artists **50**

By Popular Request.

A HINDU WEDDING
RADHA & KRISHNA

Unreserved Seats at Rs. 7/-, Rs. 5/12 Rs. 4/8 and Gallery Rs. 2/4.

Under the distinguished patronage of

MADAME ANNA PAVLOVA

AN INDIAN DANCE RECITAL BY

"MENAKA" (Leila Sokhey)

AND

Monsieur H. ALGERANOFF.

by kind permission of Mme. Anna Pavlova AT THE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

On SUNDAY the 30th December at 10 P. M.

As a token of reverence to the world's greatest dancer who has rendered great service to Indian dancing by her Indian ballets and has oft expressed her keen desire to see enlightened Indian men and women taking up the task of reviving the ancient art of the dance in India, "Menaka" has arranged a dance recital consisting of new Indian themes.

The programme will include:
"USHA NRITYA"
Dance of the Dawn.
"PANGHAT NRITYA"
Dance at the Jamuna.
"BHAKTI-BHAVA NRITYA"
Dance Devotional
"ABHINAYA NRITYA"
Dance Plastique.
"NAGA-KANYA NRITYA"
Dance of the Naga Princess.

and Indian instrumental and vocal music.

Mme. Anna Pavlova has kindly consented to be present on the occasion.

Popular Prices.

Booking at Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Ltd.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

If you're dull and feeling blue, prouchy —don't know what to do, come and see

BEBE DANIELS

IN

STRANDED IN PARIS

"OUI, Mamselle, it ees what you call heem, a WOW",

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Direction—MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Management—J. F. MADAN & CO.,
Commencing Saturday 29th Dec.

THE NERVOUS WRECK

STARRING
AL CHRISTIE—in His Greatest Comedy Hit.

Your Nerves are Jumpy—
If you Crab at the Family and kick the Cat—
You Lie Awake at Night and See Things—
Your Dinner Lies like Lead in your "TUMMY".
YOU NEED SOME LAUGH TONIC
THE NERVOUS WRECK IS A SURE CURE FOR WHAT AILS YOU.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

Presents TO-NIGHT & during THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
Super Social Production

TAINTED VIRTUE

featuring
Miss ERMELINE, Mr. VAKIL and other well-known stars.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

Coming Mr. Devare's Production
"LOVES of PRINCE MAHMOOD"
and Imperial's Greatest Production
"MAGIC FLUTE"

AMUSEMENTS.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN HISTORY?

IF SO
DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THIS WEEK

Guerrilla Tactics
OR
Ganimi Kawa

Produced by
The ARYAN FILM Co. of POONA

Story and Direction by
N. D. SARPOTDAR
OF
CHANDRARAO MORAY Fame.

An episode from the Mahratta history depicting that the Mahrattas were as good at politics as they were in the field of battle—and that the Mahratta women were by no means less valiant than the men.

Show now at

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.

4 SHOWS DAILY AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturdays, Sundays & Bank Holidays.

POPULAR PRICES—From Annas 3 to Rs. 1-8.

Once YOU were that Healthy Girl

TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

All of us are using up a good deal of nerve-strength every day — and listlessness and fatigue are sure signs that the strain has been too heavy. *Extra* strength is necessary; Sanatogen is needed.

Sanatogen is a highly concentrated **nerve-food**, infusing into the cells of nerves and body exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin—which create new strength.

A few weeks' use of Sanatogen will overcome the shortcomings of months, the colour will return to your cheeks, plenty of new, fresh blood will rush through your veins, and the sparkle of your eyes will show the return of health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how quickly your health improves, and your vitality returns.

A physician stated in the "Medical Press and Circular":

"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy.

At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks."

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

GANN'S COTTON FORECAST FOR 1929.

Copies of Mr. Gann's Wonderful Cotton Forecast for 1929 will be ready very shortly. As the number of copies available is very limited intending subscribers are requested to book their orders without delay. Descriptive leaflet free from Mr. Gann's Sole representatives.

BOMBAY NEWS AGENCY,
Hasanally Efendi Road, : : : : KARACHI

SCIENTISTS ASSAIL SYNTHETIC PRODUCT

SAVANT SAYS FOODS WILL BE CHANGED

Away from synthetic production and back to life, was the slogan sounded at the opening of the Natural Scientists convention in Hamburg. Dr. Waldon, Professor of chemistry at the University of Bostock, in a long lecture, asserted that the synthetic theory had made enormous progress since Friedrich Woehler, then a young scientist, succeeded in producing uric acid artificially. Even before the World War, he said, the Hechst Dye Works manufactured more than 11,000 dyes synthetically, and the total number of synthetic products, among them many foodstuffs, was now more than 250,000.

It has been found, however, he continued, that these artificial products do not contain life, and the scientist has now taken a new road. Biochemists, he said, have discoveed the important role of ferment in cells and are trying to imitate the delicate process of the latter. This new methods of building up of organic substances from coal, water and air is still in its infancy, he declared, although catalysis has already become a magic wand in the hands of the chemist.

As soon as the secret of enzymes and ferments has been fully solved, the supply of food will be completely changed, he said. Science will be able to direct the assimilation process of plants in such a manner that meteoric and cosmic soureces of matter and force can be used namely, air, carbonic acid, steam, winds, atmospheric electricity and sunlight, he stated.

Senator Witthoeft of Hanmburg, in a paper on science and nutrition of human beings, discussed the contribution of chemistry. The senator said that a few centuries ago sugar-cane, woollen cloth and many other things, which have since become general necessities, were treated as medicines. The most important progress, however, the lecturer said, was the importation and utilization of oil-bearing fruits for the manufacture of margarine and other edible fats.

CHINESE WOMEN MOST EMOTIONAL

RESULT OF SCIENTIFIC TEST

Recent tests made by Cincinnati physicians seemed to establish the fact that Chinese girls have a distinct superiority of emotional capacity over their Caucasian sisters.

Tests were made by elaborate and delicate instruments known in scientific circles as sphygmomanometer and the pneumograph. The subjects were required to gaze upon certain episodes of a motion picture; parts which had been censored in the original film. A dozen young women of Cincinniti participated. Among them were two pretty Chinese girls, Miss Florence Haw and Miss Bernice Ahi. By reaction of pulse and blood pressure, it was demonstrated that the Chinese girls were much emotional than their white sisters.

The Chinsee, of course, are a blackhaired race. In the case of the Cincinnati tests, their companions were blondes or "in-betweens." The tetts in a way, corroborated earlier tests made in New York some time before by Dr. William Marton, lecturer on philosophy in Columbia University. In Dr. Marston's experiments the subjects were blonde and brunette girls recruited from several Broadway shows. In every test made the brunettes were shown to have much greater emotional qualities than the blondes.

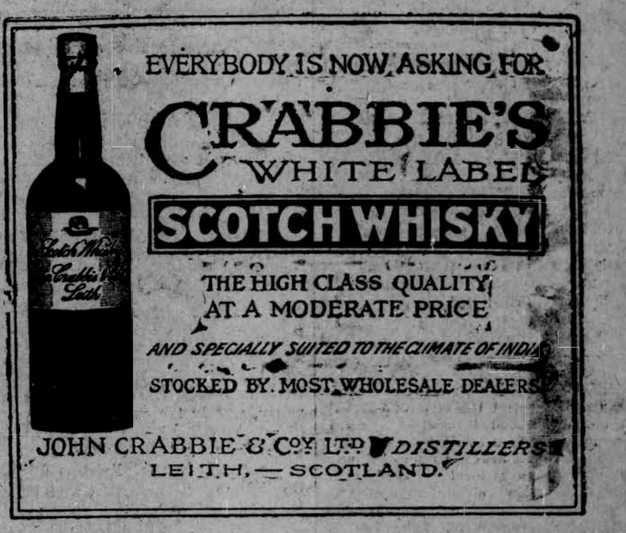
Dr. Marston proved the movies and drama provide a stimulus which acts directly to the heart and blood vessels. In his tests with men he discovered that most of them are not responsive to the love scenes in the movies.

"Blondes," he said, "seem to respond quickly to what we might call superficial stimuli. But their response is not as quick as that of the brunette."

BLONDE V. BRUNETTE.

Even before these tests were made it was known that there were distinct differences between blonde and brunette races. Members of the blonde races of Northern Europe tend to be energetic, optimistic, practical, far-sighted. The brunette races of Southern Europe, on the other hand, tend to be mercurial in temperament, imaginative, impulsive and far more emotional. Scientists admit exceptions to these rules, which are intended only to apply to averages of large numbers of people. Furthermore, the scientists who study these racial matters do not pretend to say which of the racial types—the safe and phlegmatic blonde or the fiery and emotional brunette—is the superior. The greater ability of the blonde for sustained effort may be balanced by the greater brilliance and imagination of the brunette.

Can we help you?
We can tell you how to avoid the constant bugbear of greasy and unpleasantly tasting dishes. Ensure that all your food is cooked in Cocogem.
Do not allow your Cook to use Ghee. More often than not it is adulterated and contaminated. Insist upon your food being cooked in Cocogem—the purest vegetable cooking oil obtainable in India.
Cocogem
for Better Cooking.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AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 27.

January	20.30 plus .12
March	20.29 plus .07
May	20.31 plus .09
July	19.97 plus .05
October	19.64 plus .10
Middling Spot	20.65 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 27.

January	19.63 plus .07
March	19.68 plus .05
Middling Spot	19.13 plus .06

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 27.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
January	20.18
March	20.16
May	20.18
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
January	20.17
March	20.15
May	20.19
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
January	
March	19.54
May	19.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hornby Hemelryk:— "Steady trade demand."

From New York:—"Cotton: Government weather report considered favourable. Market has been quiet but shows resistence on declines. Offerings are moderate. Continue to expect general tendency to be upward and would prefer operating on the bull side."

From New York.—"Quiet but steady. Technical position good. Expect general tendency upwards and prefer operating on the bull side. Piece goods and yarn markets quiet but steady."

Reuter:—"Market early was quiet and dull but later suddenly advanced on covering by shorts and trade buying."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Expect quiet market until after holidays".

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from New York dated December 27.

January higest 20.30 (2.59 p. m.)
January lowest 20.14 (at the opening)
New York market steady on trade buying.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 27.

	Opening	Closing.
December		10.34—.09
January	10.37	10.34—.07
February		10.35—.07
March	10.42	10.40—.06
April		10.41—.06
May	10.45	10.43—.06
June		10.39—.06
July	10.42	10.40—.06
August		10.32—.06
September		10.24—.06
October	10.19	10.17—.06
November		10.12—.06
December		10.12—.05
Middling Spot		10.63—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 27.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 27.

Scinde Fully Good	7.45
Scinde Fine	7.70
Scinde Superfine	7.95
Bengal Good	7.20
Bengal Fully Good	7.45
Bengal Fine	7.70
Oomra Good	7.80
Oomra Fully Good	8.10
Oomra Fine	8.40
Broach Fully Good	8.90
Broach Fine	9.15
Broach Super fine	9.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 27.

December	18.87—.01
January	18.87—.01
February	18.87—.01
March	19.12—.01
April	19.12—.01
May	19.22—.01
June	19.17—.01
July	19.29—.01
August	19.29—.01
September	19.29—.01
October	19.19—.01
November	19.00
December	19.00
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	19.45—.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 27.

Silver:—Market is quie.

Spot	26-7/16
Forward	26-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 27.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 27.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-7/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 27.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.38
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07 7/8
T.T. Brussells on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	29.76
T.T. Milan on London	92.68
T.T. Berne on London	25.16
T.T. Paris on London	124.00
T.T. London on Prague	163.75

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 27.

Copper English Best Selected £74 1/8.
Copper Braziers £84 1/2.
Yellow Metal £67 1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21 7/8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13 1/2.
Tin English Ingots £225 3/4.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Dec. 27.

Total Bullion	£159,300,000
Public Deposits	£ 13,000,000
Other Deposits	£107,000,000
Government Securities	£ 67,300,000
Other Securities	£ 44,800,000
Notes and Coin	£ 25,800,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£388,200,000

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 27.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£19-12-6 Dec-Jan Shipment Nominal.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-12-6 Dec-Jan Shipment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£19 Dec-Jan Shipment Quoted.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 27.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—
28 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.
28/3 May-August Delivery Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 27.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot	18-1/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 27.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes—
43/3 January Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes—
42/3 December Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
46/6 December Shipment Buyers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—
No Offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 27.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Jan-March per ewt 12/4-1/2
July-Sept per ewt 12/6
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Jan-March per ewt 12/5-3/4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Jan-March per ewt 12/6-1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 27-12-28	6831000	6096000
Receipts Yesterday 27-12-28	47000	26000
Exports to date 27-12-28	4639000	3857000
Stock at Ports 21-12-28	2327000	2586000
Stock Interior Towns 21-12-28	1232000	1311000
Stock Liverpool 21-12-28	834000	851000
Visible Supply 21-12-28	5804000	6082000
Quantity in Sight 21-12-28	10656000	9966000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 27.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £21 7/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai (London Register) £141 1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £9 1/2.
National Bank £52 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 7/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90 1/4.
Conversion Loan £79 3/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £53 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60 5/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70 5/8.
Consols £58 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102 5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £95.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 361 for Broach A.-M. delivery, but declined to Rs. 360-8 on jobbers selling. At this level there was scattered buying and prices improved somewhat. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 7 points and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 361-10.
Oomra D.-J. 322.
Oomra March 326.
Bengal D.-J. 275.
Bengal March 281.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The forward market opened at Rs. 361/- for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled steady on scattered buying. Prices improved to Rs. 361/10 but at 6.30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A/M	361/4
Oomra D/J.	323/12
Oomra Mar.	326
Bengal D/J.	275/8
Bengal Mar.	282

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Bengal Dec/Jan	274
Bengal March	281
Broach Apl/May	361
Oomra Dec/Jan	322
Oomra March	325

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Bengal	287	282	274	267
Sind.	289	284	276	269
Punjab	284	279	271	264
Rajputana	287	282	274	267
Oomra No. 3	335	330	324	314
C. P. No. 1	353	348	342	332
C. P. No. 2	344	339	333	323
Khandesh			309	299

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

100	Toyomankwa	Bhavanimandi	269
200	Abooboker & Co.	Wardha	331
100	Currimbhai Mill	Parbhani	310
100	Do.	Dhulia	231
100	Do.	Comptah	355
100	B. Karsandas	Pandhurpur	325
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Ranala	171
100	Presidency Mill	Latur	351
200	Volkart Bros.	Bengal	282
100	Japan T. & Co.	C. P. No. 2	317
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Muhuva	290
200	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Chandur	313
200	Do.	Khandwa	318
100	Hindustan Mill	Nasirabad	285
100	Bruel & Co.	Jalgaon	301
200	A. Damodar	Ellichpur	317-3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	New ready Red leafy	New ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	305	....
Bengal Fine	295	....
Bengal F.G.	290	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	290	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	335	330
Nagpur Fine	335	330
Yeotmal Fine	330	325
Arvi Fine	330	325
Amraoti Fine	325	315
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320	300
Mulkapur Fine	315	300
Khandesh Fine	....	280
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	....
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	....	....
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	....
Parbhani/Saila F.G. G.S.	....	....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	....	....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	....
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	.... Old
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	325
Cambodia	....	375
Miraj/Sangli	....	365
Compta Good	....	365
Jinja	....	535

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Since 1st September.		
In Full-pressed Bales	5 Days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	13,217	81,118	86,336
Central India	4.893	34,734	47,048
Barsi & Nagar	6,389	46,669	70,492
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,569	13,676	24,281
Berar	21,779	239,962	227,451
Central Provinces	13,916	114,987	81,550
Total Oomras	61,763	531,146	537,158
Dholera		12,250	27,003
N.-W. Provinces	317	48,161	56,911
Rajputana	1,230	6,663	11,619
Sind-Punjab	1,424	12,934	45,945
Broach		3,102	2,567
Coompta & Dharwar	305	7,119	2,942
Westerns-Northerns	404	6,136	2,951
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,861	7,025
Persian		389	2,877
American		1,485	18,590
Egyptian and African		14,573	8,249
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		10	64
Total	65,443	646,830	723,901

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	1st Sept. to 20th Dec.		
In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	10,925	228,092	141,672
Japan and China	4,900	340,008	123,853
Coast Ports		5,997	7,388
Up-country by Rail		37,596	28,159
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		61,257	23,553
Total	15,825	672,950	324,625

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 27.

Smoked Sheet Spot	Standard Ribbed lb 0/8-5/8 Sellers

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

Bombay, Dec. 28.

SILVER.

London Ready 26/7.
London Forward 26/8.
America cent 57/13.

	Op.	Cl.
China	2/7/8	2/7/8.

Ready 59/8.

Mangshar	59/10	59/11	59/7	59/8
Poush	59/15	60/-	60/12	59/13
Tepimundi	1/1/1			
Magh	60/1	60/2	59/14	59/15
Tejimindi	1/1.			

GOLD.

Ready 21/4/9.
Mangshar 31/5/8
Poush 21/5/6.
National city 21/7/6.
N. Manordass 21/6/9.
N. Motilal 21/4/9.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHAMGE QUOTATIONS

29th December, 1928.

B. C. RATE.
T.T. 1/6 D.D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON.
Banks Selling TT. 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D.D. 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T.T. 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T.T. 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Buying T.T. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1-8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Dec.
NEW YORRK.
B.C. T.T. 275.
Banks Selling T.T. 274 1/2.
Banks Buying T.T. 273 1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2.
PARIS.
Banks Selling D.D. 930.
Banks Buying D.D. 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T.T. 126.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123.
Hongkong Banks Selling D.D. 137 1/4.
Shanghai Banks Selling D.D. 176 1/2.
Singapore Banks Selling D.D. 155.
Jafa Banks Selling D.D. 90 3/4.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 11/16 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/2 28th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 11/16 27th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 27th inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.16 27th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4. 4. 11 1/2 27th inst. £4. 4. 11 1/2 22nd. inst.
Silver London Ready 26 7/16 27th inst. 26 7/16 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 26 1/2 27th inst. 26 1/2 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 13/16 27th inst. 57, 5/16 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 7/16 per cent. 27th inst. 4 7/16 per cent. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent 27th inst. 4 1/2 per cent. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1/4 per cent. 3 Mos. 5 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 1/4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

3 Months Discounts 4-7/16 p. c.
6 Months Discounts 4 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-1/2 per cent.
One Month 5-1/2 per cent..
Three Months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six Months 5-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

—:o:—

"Tone of Silver".—Quiet and steady. India and China bought. China was a seller at higher rate. Undertone of the market is steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 27.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£9-10 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
£17-15 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19 Dec-Jan Shipment Nominal.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, 40N & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,15,36,676

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THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49/1/3. Highest Rs. 49/5/3, Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 49/4/9.
Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/11/4 1/2, Lowest Rs. 4/10/7 1/2 Closing Rs. 4/10/1 1/2
Cottonseeds Delivery, May Opening Rs. 4/12/7 1/2, Lowest Rs. 4/12/6, Closing Rs. 4/12/9.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 54/5, Closing Rs. 54/4.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	500	5,100
Fine M. G. Oomra	100	2,300

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Bombay Cotton market will remain closed on Monday and Tuesday the 31st inst. and 1st January 1929.

Liverpool Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Monday the 31st inst. and Tuesday the 1st January 1929 and will re-open at 11 A.M. on Wednesday the 2nd January.

New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will remain closed on Tuesday the 1st January.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Dec. 27.

Demand Bills	484 87

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Wheat	37550	cwts.
Linseed	6,372	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	771	,,
Gingellyseeds	36,984	,,
Poppyseed	42	,,
Groundnuts	63,710	,,
Castorseed	3,045	,,
Rice	6,642	,,
Myrabollams	10,416	,,
Cottonseed	44,996	,,
Gram	8,807	,,
Joowar	3,478	,,
Maize	613	,,
Barley	273	,,
Bajree	999,962	,,
Coal	2,376	tons.

OILS AND CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Company Limited) Exgodown.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 609/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 147/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/- per ton.

SUGAR AND RUBBER.

Liverpool, Dec. 27.

London December Sugar 12/2 1/2d.
London March Sugar 12/5 1/4.
New York December Sugar 2.00.
London Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Rubber 8 1/2

TRADE AND FINANCE

Call Funds at 6 1-2 Percent

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES WEAK

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The recent extended holidays have naturally contracted operations in our market.

Money.—There is an accentuation of the firm conditions in money and call funds have been quited as high as 6-1/2 p.c. with many borrowers. This is seasonal not only because of the actual conditions of trade but also because the banking year-end is about to transpire. It is reported that there is a congestion of goods wagons on the G. I. P. Railway and this may explain why cotton receipts into trade centres have been somewhat curtailed. A number of wagons are understood to be engawed in the transport of food stuffs to the Punjab and United Provinces in consequence of the high price of cereals in those areas. The trade demand has further increased this time by about Rs. 200 lacs. We understand that an expansion of currency against sterling assets to the exent of Rs. 1 crore has taken place. The fixed deposit rate for one to six months is 5 to 5-1/4 p.c.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 21st December shows a decrease of Rs. 44.68 lacs in the Cash balance of the Bank which now amounts to Rs. 11,03,79,000 as compared with Rs. 13.62 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.45, a derease of 0.82 p.c. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all risen by Rs. 43.55 lacs, Rs. 139.28 lacs and Rs. 28.03 lacs respectively; Government deposits show a slight increase of Rs. 9.30 lacs to Rs. 5.38 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 80.78 lacs to Rs. 69.09 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7p.c.

Gilt edged securities ruled weak owing to the position of money and the closing gains of the preceding week have been lost with the result that there is little change from the quotations at its inception. 3½p.c. Paper closed at Rs. 72/8 and 1945-55 Loans depreciated to Rs. 103/13/6. 5p.c. Loans 1935 and 1933 show no change at Rs. 100-6 and Rs. 101. 6p.c. Bonds 1930 and 1931 were unmoved at Rs. 101/4 and Rs. 102/4 and 1932 at Rs. 103/4. 6½p.c. Bombay Development Loan was unaltered at Rs. 108/4. 4p.c. 1960-70 Loan remained steady at Rs. 84/6 and 1934-37 at Rs. 92/6. 4½p.c. 1934 Bonds were on offer at Rs. 96/11 and 1955-60 at Rs. 94/1.

Exchange:—During the brief period of trading exchange has been firm with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 6-1/32d and buyers at 1s. 6-3/32, though a fair volume of business was transacted in ready at 1s. 6-1/16d. There has been a mode rate amount of export bills showing in this market. It is anticipated that tenders to Government for this week will be relatively large. The enquiry for remittances is again light. The following are the forward rates:—December, January, February 1s. 6 1/32d March 1s. 6d. April 1s. 5-31/32d, May 1s. 5-15/16d, and June/July 1s. 5-29/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved this week from dollar 4 85-15/32 to dollar 4.85-5/8. French francs appreciated to 123.97 while the Belga and the Italian lira were unchanged at 34.87 and 92.70.

Gold:—While there was a slight recession in the price of realy gold by 3 pies to Rs. 21-4-9, this market must still be described as lethargic. The offtake still lingers in the neighbourhood of 12,000 tolas with the stocks practically unchanged at 2 lacs tolas, further arrivals having been offset by departures. The price of ready sovereigns was unchanged at Rs. 13-6-6 and for delivery 23rd January at Rs. 13-6-0. There is no alteration in the price of gold in London which stands at 84s. 11½d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-9 and Rs. 21-4-6 for ready, Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 21-4-9 for 27th December settlement and Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 21-5-6 for 26th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £40,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivas and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £115,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 25,12,563 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000

Silver:—There has been a steady tone in silver and the price of ready has climbed from Rs. 59-4 to Rs. 59-13, although at the close it is Rs. 59-9-0 per 100 tolas. In addition to the influence of Shanghai where the rate for T.T. on London steadied to 2s 7-1/2d. there has been support by local bulls. China banks refrained from any activity and purchase for American account were not extensive. The daily average offtake is still low at 110 bars with stocks on hand standing at some 5,000 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26-7/16d. and 26-3/16d. for ready and 26-1/2d. and 26-5/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-13 and Rs. 59-4 for ready, Rs. 59-14 and Rs. 59-6 for 2nd January settlement and Rs. 60-5 and R. 59-10 for 30th January settlement. The incoming mail is expeted to bring £82,,500 silver Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £627,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 211 bars and Rs. 358,500 in coin. The week's shipment from London is expected to be £97,000/- for China, option Bombay.

Shares:—Save for one hour's business on Saturday the 22nd instant, the share market has been closed during the week under report. During this brief time the price fluctuations were inconsequential. Both the Bombay and Calcutta Stock Exchanges remain closed for the Christmas Holidays and reopen on the 2nd January 1929.

YARN MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

Since our last report we have nothing to report special during the week under review owing to several intervening holidays. Business of any importance has not been booked and prices have remained steady at the last week's level. Demand from consuming centres is also moderate and therefore the ready prices are unchanged. Cotton during the week remained rather steady but this had no particular effect on the yarn market and prices remained more or less same at the last week's level. It is expected that the yarn market will be moving round about these prices provided cotton keeps steady and no particular change is expected in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS.—Prices in ready goods are quoted same as before and the off-taken is steady. As the consuming centres have not got enough stocks they are purchasing yarns at the best avilable prices as they are confident that the cotton prices will not be going down at all in the near future. In case of twofold yarns prices have gone down to some extent owing to heavy stocks but we do not expect any fall in prices as the forward rates quoted are comparatively higher. No business of importance has been booked during the week except in small odd lots here and there.

JAPANESE YARNS.—Arrivals have been increasing in single as well as twofold yarns and prices therefore have declined by 1/4 anna pe rlb. especially in the latter. Demand at this level is rather small and therefore we do not expect any change in prices in the near future. In case of Mercerised yarns stocks are there at present, bu the prices have been same since the last three weeks and as the prices are maintained consuming centres have now got confidence and are purchasing in good quantities. We expect no big fluctuations in this class of yarns at present. In case of forward deliveries import houses have been quoting the same prices as before but buyers are not in a purchasing mood as they want to get rid of their old stocks to some extent before making fresh purchases.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.—The prices are still going down owing to poor off-take and heavy stocks. Forward prices quoted are the same as before and manufacturers are not selling anything low.

INDIAN YARNS.—As consuming centres have not got enough stocks and whatever yarns come in the market are easily taken up and thus the prices are maintained at the last week's level. We expect the present prices will be maintained for sometime to come. Uncountry mills have been selling in good quantities at present at the best available rates and are making good profits. With demand as it is at present we expect the prices to rule steady to firm.

The tone of the market is steady and if cotton keeps firm at the present level we expect yarn prices to remain unchanged with no big fluctuations.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Since our last report, there is no important business done during the week under report.

S.S. Jalapalaka arrived here on the 21st instant with the cargo of Bararee Coal, and left the port yesterday, after discharging the cargo of about 2,700 tons. which was all sold.

The market tone is healthy.

There is no steamer discharging now.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo.

29-12-28 s.s. Sultania Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharilal & Co.

30-12-28 s.s. Homayun Bararee Coal Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

2-1-29 s.s. Struanshalh Northern & Natal Group S. D. Shethia & Co.

8-1-29 s.s. Rahmani Deshargarh Coal Andrew Yule & Co.

9-1-29 s.s. Arabistan Beagal Coal Choonilal Harilal & Co.

10-1-29 s.s. Sarvistan Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

11-1-29 s.s. Dara Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

13-1-29 s.s. Gantoise Northern & Natal Navigation Coal Choonial Harilal & Co.

20-1-29 s.s. Shuja Lodna Steam Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C.I.F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Northern Navigation	25/3 Sh.	
Natal Group	25/- Sh.	
Deshargarh	Rs. 15/14	Rs. 17/-.
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 15/12	Rs. 17/-.
Bararee Steam	Rs 15/10	Rs. 16/14.
Bararee Rubble	Rs. 14/12.	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 27.

Wheat Prices:

Dec. close at 9s./- +.5/8.

Mar. close at 9s./1 5/8d. —.3/8.

May close at 9s./2 5/8d. —.3/8

July close at 9/4s. 1/4d. —1/4.

March Chicago wheat close at 1[illegible] cents.—3/8.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.)

27th December, 1928.

	1928 Bales.	1927 Bales.	Difference. Bales.
RECEIPTS:			
21st to 24th Dec.	58772	74647	—16875
RELEIPTS:			
1st Sept. to 24th Dec.	607564	687608	—89044
SHIPMENTS:			
21st to 24th Dec.			
United Kingdom	.....	.....	+ .....
Continent	2645	1352	+ 1293
China, Japan & Coast Ports	55734	17739	+ 37995
Total	58379	19091	+ 39288
SHIPMENTS:			
1st Sept. to 24th Dec.			
United Kingdom	10040	12546	— 2506
Continent	217287	130478	+ 86809
China	47592	3700	+ 43892
Japan	344990	137287	+207703
Coast Ports	6447	7968	— 1521
U. S. A.	3355	25	+ 3330
Total	629711	292004	+337707
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR:			
Europe	9281	.....	+ 9281
China, Japan & Coast Ports	24237	52632	— 28395

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 14th Dec.

	1928	1927
Madras	2555	1446
Bombay	19200	16718
Sind	7489	5369
Bengal	.....	222
United Provinces	9687	12937
Punjab	25535	46012
Berar	39515	46204
Central Provinces	22090	23982
N.W.F. Provinces	137	.....
Ajmer/Merwara	1951	2163
Burma	2416	2637
Baroda State	285	275
Nabha State	790	.....
Faridkot State	501	241
Holkar State	1635	36
Hyderabad State	18660	30736
Barwani State	432	952
Total	152878	193575

1st Sept. to 14th Dec.

Madras	42722	25096
Bombay	78860	91758
Sind	39385	30687
Bengal	260	2561
United Provinces	142977	110200
Punjab	139459	269902
Central Provinces	91742	90137
Berar	261765	248447
N.W.F. Provinces	831	.....
Ajmer/Merwara	5852	7697
Burma	22133	15226
Baroda State	285	706
Nabha State	2959	.....
Faridkot State	1582	1633
Holkar State	8110	9708
Hyderabad State	64554	101077
Barwani State	2826	3887
Total	907490	1008722

THIRD ALL-INDIA COTTON FORECAST, 1928-29.

1928-29.

Acres	Bales.
24,992,000	5,996,000

1927-28.

Acres.	Bales.
23,182,000	5,486,000

The average outturn per acre works out to 96 lbs. as against 95 lbs. last year.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP (U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington).

Estimated yield for 1928: 14,373,000 bales of 500 lbs. each as compared with 12,955,000 bales the final estimate of 1927.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

Area and yield for the current year are estimated at 18,05,000 acres and 1,706,000 bales of 400 lbs. each showing an increase of 14 per cent. both in area and yield as compared with the previous year.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India C. A. Ltd).

27th December, 1928.

RECEIPTS. Week ending 15th Dec. 1928 Bales.		EXPORTS. Week ending 15th Dec. 1928 Bales.
2178	Calcutta	28
108825	Bombay	65884
34860	Karachi	21767
1378	Madras	1820
.....	Rangoon	5807
594	Tuticorin	2005
147835		97311
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1928		EXPORTS 1st Sept. to 15th Dec. 1928
14592	Calcutta	6801
473384	Bombay	539221
178774	Karachi	150578
25100	Madras	17265
2845	Rangoon	21225
8910	Tuticorin	13076
703605		748168

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 24th Dec. 1928	1st Sept to 24th Dec. 1928
449	1623

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 7th Dec. 1928		1st Sept to 7th Dec. 1928
.....	United Kingdom	22446
.....	Continent	74715
.....	China	5500
.....	Japan	22631
35	Bombay	741
.....	U. S. A.	4550
35		130581

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East Indian Cotton Asso. ltd.)

28th December, 1928.

Receipts for week ending 27th Dec.		1928	1927
Bengals	Rs.	4482	11315
Oomras	,,	90438	106120
Wholleras	,,	2117	4881
Broach	,,	...	...
Southerns	,,	787	604
Persians	,,	214	28
Americans	,,	...	...
Egyptians	,,	.....	77
East Africans	,,	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...
Total	,,	98038	123244

Exports for week ending 27th Dec.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	...
Continent	6271
China	1000
Japan	47774
Coast Ports	450
Total.	55495

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR

Europe	15248
China, Japan & Coast Ports	29137
Total.	44385

Receipts from 1st Expt. to 27th Dec.

1928	1927
646830	723901

Epports from 1st Expot. to 27th Dec.

	1928.	1927
United Kingdom	10040	12546
Continent	220968	130478
China	47592	3700
Japan	344990	137287
Coast Ports	6447	7968
U.S. A.	3355	25
Total	633392	292004

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 27th Dec. 1928 39,280 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay form 1st Sept. to 27th Dec. 1928 114,355 bales.

Same period last year 314,714 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers Mills in Bombay on 27th Dec. 1928 822,592 bales.

Same time last year 510,236 bales.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec 28

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	£101.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£96.5.0
Australia 5 p.c Loan (1935/45)	98.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0.16.0
Calctta Tramways (Ordy.)	£0.19.0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£0.12.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£6.16.0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	£19.2.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£142.0.0
India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	£70.15.0
India 4 1/2 p.c. Streling Loan (1950/55)	£92.15.0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	£60.15.0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	£0.15.9
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	£0.12.10-1/2
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£8.2.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£5.2.6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	£0.3.6 1/4
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Debs.	£80.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£2187.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	£97.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£101.10.0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	£102.10.0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 29.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee paper Rs. 72/7

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-6.

4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/6

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/11

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/-

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/12-6

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/10.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/12.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates 4th January sett:—

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee paper Rs. 72/7-9

1945/55 Rs. 103/12-0.

Tone of Market:—Quieter.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 28-12 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.983 inches (.015 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.838 inches (.060 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.065.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 66.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.3 degrees (1.2 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.0 degrees. (0.3 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 65 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 116 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy 10C.

The New Era in the Motion Picture Entertainment

First in the Field with the Sound.

First time in Indian Picture House

From SATURDAY 29th December.

A. W. SCHELL PRESENTS

The Marvel of the Stage

What you see you hear

British Talkies
British Talkies

The Pictures that Move and Talk

See and hear first with the Sound Talking—Singing and Sound Pictures.

In conjunction with

The well-known Krishna Production

DREAM DAMSEL

(In Seven Parts.)

Featuring Miss ERMELINE, Mr. NANDRAM, Etc.

Time Daily 4 Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M. Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M.

Don't miss the Opportunity this week

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

NEXT WEEK **FEMALE FEAT** KRISHNA PICTURE.

JAM SAHEB BACK HOME

Princes Not Hostile to British India's Aspirations

BUTLER INQUIRY ONLY DEPARTMENTAL

—:o:—

Publication of Report Rests With Head of Government

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar who, according to common knowledge, has played a prominent part in preparing the case of the Indian Princes to be submitted to the Butler Committee and who, in that connection, had been to England, returned to India on Friday by the English Mail boat S. S. "Rajputana." On landing, His Highness was received by a number of his subjects including officials and some of his friends in Bombay. His Highness was profusely garlanded after which he was pleased to give a pose to Press photographers.

THE BUTLER INQUIRY.

Interviewed on board the ship, by a special Representative of "The Bombay Chronicle," His Highness gave an assurance, in most emphatic and unambiguous terms, that the Indian Princes had in their minds no hostility whatsoever towards the natural aspirations of the subjects in British India. His Highness could not be persuaded to say much about the Butler Inquiry, although everybody knows that he has played a most important part in connection with this inquiry. His Highness appeared a little reluctant to commit himself by saying anything about the proceedings of the Butler Committee, as he said the Committee was appointed merely for the purpose of considering the Treaty Rights between the Princes and the Crown and also for the question of financial adjustment between the States and the Government of India in regard to Customs, Income-Tax, Currency, etc. His Highness made it clear that the Butler Inquiry was essentially a Departmental Inquiry, and as such it was confined to the Princes and their dynastics on the one hand, and the British Government on the other. The Committee was not a public body like the Statutory Commission actually at present touring in India, whose proceedings were a public property. It was not within the terms of reference of the Committee to consider whether or not any reforms should be introduced in the Indian States or any more rights should be granted to the subjects of the Indian States. As that question was not before the Committee, the Chairman naturally refused permission to the Deputation of the States' Subjects to appear before the Committee and give evidence. It was wrongly believed by the States' subjects that the Committee had anything to do with the granting of reforms or such other things.

INTRODUCTION OF REFORMS.

His Highness once more reiterated his declaration that when the time would come to give the subjects a greater voice in the administration of the State, his subjects would ever find him ready and willing to do everything in his power in the interests of his subjects. Even on behalf of other Princes he wold say that they all had a genuine desire to take their subjects in their confidence and introduce necessary reforms in the States. But the desire must come generally from within not with pressure from without.

PEOPLES' DEPUTATION.

Requested to give his views about the work of the Subjects' Deputation in England, His Highness cautiously observed that some of the methods adopted by this Deputation were not desirable even in the interests of the people themselves. His Highness particulary referred to the publication, by the Deputation, of the handbills some of which were couched in a language which was anything but dignified. His Highness could not naturally answer whether the Deputation had done any practical good to the subjects whom they claimed to represent.

Asked whether the Report of the Butler Committee would be published as a public document, His Highness said that as the Inquiry was only a Departmental one it rested with the head of the Government whether to make it private or public. Partly the Report may not be published at all. However, he added, he could not say anything definitely in that matter.

His Highness proceeded to Jamnagar on Saturday morning.

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 8 pts. Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 28.

Following easier Liverpool cables the New York Futures Market opened steady at unchanged prices. In the absence of trade demand prices ruled easy on Bear pressure and at 11 a.m. recorded a decline of 5 points. During the remainder part of the session market ruled dull and featureless finally closing at a decline of points.

Price fluctuations in January contracts

Opening	20.30	unchanged.
	20.29	—.01
	20.27	—.03
	20.31	plus .01
	20.27	—.03
	20.25	—.05
Closing	20.22	—.08

PRIVATE CABLE.

New York market early declined on Bear pressure Sentiment still continues Bullish.

LIVERPOOL

iLverpool Dec. 28.

The Liverpool Futures market opened rather steady at a rise of 7 points in sympathy with overnight New York cable. There was marked absence of buying and prices declined a few points in long liquidation. In the last hour quiet N. Y. report encouraged increased long liquidation and speculative purchases which resulted in wiping off the opening advance. The market closed with a weak tone at unchanged prices.

Price fluctuations in January Contract:—Opening 10.41, 10.37, 10.39, 10.38, closed 10.34.

PRIVATE CABLE:—

Liverpool market affected unfavourably by long liquidation.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The local market opened for Broach A./May at Rs. 361 and after improving annas four per candy prices ruled easy on easier New York cable. There was considerably very business at 11 p.m. Broach closed at Rs. 360/12/0.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	Dec. 28.
Previous Closing Rate	20.30
To-day's Opening Rate	20.30
Difference	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	20.22
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 28.
Previous Closing Rate	10.34
To-day's Opening Rate	10.41
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	10.34
Difference	Nil.

Broach Expectation .. Rs. 360 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 28.
Silver Ready	26 7 0 Unchanged
Silver Forward	26 8 0 Unchanged

Tone of Market.—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Dec. 28.
1st Settlement	59 8 0
2nd Settlement	59 14 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a sample bottle of Glasso from Messrs. N. V. Masurekar & Co. (38, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay). It cleans all glass materials, especially spectacles.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Dhanurmasam Giripradakshinam conducted by the Asthika Samaj, Radha Kalyanam will be celebrated on Sunday, the 30th instant, at the Samaj premises, No. 1 Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.) between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 a.m.

JEWISH SOCIAL CLUB.

Mr. M. Braudo of Australia will deliver a lecture on "The Life of Young Jewry in the World and its Work in the Future", to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Nagpada Neighbourhood Hall, Byculla.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Friday, the 28th December 1928, tenders to the amount of £4,575,000 at 1s. 6 1-16d. were received and allotted approximately 22 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday, the 3rd January 1929, on usual conditions.

STEAMER'S MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Muroran Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant, and is due to arrive here on Monday afternoon, the 31st, at 1-0 p.m.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Mackenzie" arrived in London on the morning of the 25th instant.

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 3, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 72. The total mortality this day last year was 54.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND DAY.

Swami Shraddhanand death anniversary will be celebrated on Sunday (the 30th instant), at 9 a.m. in the Hall of the Fort Arya Samaj at Bazargate Street, Fort. Swami Omkar Sachchidanand will preside. Pandit Dwijendranath, Messrs. H. S. Madon, N. Ramchandra Naik, V. Satyarthi, will speak on "the Life of Swami Shraddhanand, and Shuddhi Sangathan."

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by His Holiness Sri Jinawamsa of the Mahasangha Raja Sabha, at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, at 9-15 a.m. (S. T). The subject for the class will be "The Mighty Powers of Buddha Dharma and Sangha.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Hindu Sabha, Arya Samaj, Residents' Association and the Youth League, a public meeting to celebrate the Shraddhanand Anniversary Day will be held in the Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall, Matunga, to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m., when Swami Omkar Sachchidanandji, Pandits Anand Priya and Dwijendranath Sharma, Drs. Sawarker and Suratker, and Messrs. K. Sitaram and R. Krishna Iyer and others will speak. Seth Velji Lakhamsi will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Fuku Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 30th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Hiyeizan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Sunday, the 30th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 30th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd January 1929.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA

Modi Muka (17), an inmate of the Beggar camp, Rawli Hill who was bitten by a rabid dog on the 26th instant died of hydrophobia in K. E. M. Hospital on Thursday. The Coroner held an inquest on Friday and passed a verdict of death due to hydrophobia.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

—:o:—

WINTER MEETING—7TH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-0 p.m.—
WHITE GOLD 1
STAR OF ARABIA 2
LEILA 3

2-30 p.m.—
PASHA 1
NOORA 2
MASHAL 3

3-0 p.m.—
BRIGHT STORY 1
PROSE AND VERSE 2
JUBILANT 3

3-30 p.m.—
THEONA 1
PURSUED 2
THIS FREEDOM 3

4-0 p.m.—
MOOFID 1
HABOOB 2
BAIG 3

4-30 p.m.—
SUNNYVILLE 1
HUE AND CRY 2
SIR TRISTAM 3

5-0 p.m.—
TUSCULUM 1
CUL DE SAC 2
SANTOCK 3

5-30 p.m.—
STAR OF FRANCE 1
LUCKY MAN 2
ABSORBENT 3

6-0 p.m.—
SHIVAJI PRASAD 1
MAHARAJA 2
GOOLIAB 3

MILL SITUATION WORSENS

—:o:—

WORKERS ULTIMATUM TO OWNERS

FACTION FIGHT IN NEW CHINA MILL

Things took a sudden turn for the worse in the Mill area on Friday. There was a free fight between two factions of workers in the New China Mill, in which 12 persons were injured. This, however, was purely domestic affair and had nothing to do with the strike. Then a new development has arisen in the Jacob, Pralahad and the Imperial mills. The workers have given an ultimatum to the owners threatening immediate strike if their grievances were not redressed forthwith.

JACOB MILLS.

The workers of the Jacob mills complain that the management is arranging to introduce the three-frame system and the two-side system in the mill, contrary to the agreement. The Girni Kamgar Union has taken up this matter, and given a notice to the management protesting against the measure, and stating that this could not be done without due notice of it to the Mill Enquiry Committee.

The dismissal of eight men in the Pralahad Mill have induced the workers to demand their re-instatement, or, in the alternative, an immediate strike.

The grievances of the Imperial Mill is a similar one. It appears that the management recently dismissed four men and engaged new hands in their place. The workers demand the reinstatement of the old hands.

A FACTION FIGHT.

The New China Mill was the scene of a faction fight which of course had nothing to do with the strike as a whole. It is alleged that a Head jobber treated a worker rather roughly and immediately the workers of the department divided into two factions and a free fight ensued. The fact that the Head jobber was a Muslim would tend to give the fracas a communal colour, but really the fight was only between two groups of workers. Twelve persons received injuries in the melee and all of them had to be removed to the K. E. M. Hospital out of whom three are seriously injured.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 22nd December 1928:—
Sterling purchased in India 1,136,000

Total .. 1,136,000

Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 22nd December 1928:—
Sterling purchased in India. 20,145,000

Total .. 20,145,000(a)

(a) Includes £750,000 remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1928.

Mr. MacDonald the wise man of the British Socialist Party informed a French audience that "If nine-tenths of my critics knew what fools they are, and how ignorant they are of their subject they would pause."

* * *

I quite agree. If they knew "their subject", i.e., the real MacDonald they would certainly consider themselves fools to criticise him.

* * * *

But fools will be fools and will take people at their face value, of course, with ultimate disappointment.

• • • •

I, however, sympathise with the remaining one-tenth of his critics. Imagine the shock of discovery when they emerge from ignorance of "their subject".

• • •

Let me welcome H H. Aga Khan to India and most humbly assure him that at least I agree with every thing that he said yesterday.

• • • •

For instance "If Afghans were left to themselves they would solve their own problem with ability and success". There is, as you say, no doubt about it.

• • • •

Nor therefore can there be any doubt as to how Indians can solve their problems. As H. H. suggests "We should be grateful to the Viceroy that he is trying to meet the situation."

• • • •

What? You hardly see the connection between the two? I assure you the two principles are identical except that the local colour varies which is so natural, considering all things.

• • • •

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, the Joint Secretary of the Shafi League which submitted a memorandum to the Simon Commission asking for something less than Dominions, is also a firm believer in Indian Independence of the Federal type wherein all the provinces will be completely autonomous units of the United States of India.

• • •

You needn't be surprised at it. Maulana Hasrat Mohani has always been a man of many parts, every one of which enjoys full and complete autonomy.

ANNA PAVLOVA

—:o:—

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME

There was again an exceptionally large crowd at the Excelsior Theatre when Madame Anna Pavlova presented her fourth programme on Friday night and a brilliant one it proved to be. Owing to the popularity they had achieved in the previous programme the Indian Ballets were repeated, and these undoubtedly formed the attraction last night, and they were hedged around with such a choice selection of divertissements as to make a very enjoyable evening indeed. Perhaps the dancers were infected with the spirit of the audience, for they forsook length for brevity, and the rapid succession in which item followed item aroused enthusiasm to a high pitch and the audience could not applaud enough. Tactfully, however, no encores were given. As it was the performance terminated at a late hour.

The programme opened with a ballet in one act entitled "La Fille Mal Gardee". This was a tale of rustic love with a rich country widow's daughter, Lise, and poor peasant boy, Colin, taking the leading parts. In light-hearted fashion peasant girls and boys flitted in and out giving a happy touch to the piece while a wild Bohemian dance supplied the variation. Madame Pavlova and M. Pierre Vladimiroff struck the right chord in the leading parts, while M. Domoslavski and M. Markowski in the role of a rich neighbour and his son provided a humorous contrast to the hero. The storm scene with which the ballet ended was well staged, the appropriate lighting effects making it realistic and original.

Krishna and Radha followed next. Enough has been written of this before, but a few comments would not be out of place. It was a brilliant piece executed in a masterful fashion, and it did not lose in any way although it was performed by artistes to whom Indian mythology should be a foreign subject. The costumes, the spirit, the very flavour of India were there, and though a too fastidious critic might find grounds for fault-finding, there is no doubt that any aberration from true facts were presented in a very artistic manner which tended rather to add to its general effect. It was a triumph for M. Algeranoff who represented Krishna. In an imperturabable attitude he was subjected to the charms of Radha while alluring Gopies danced around with all the seductiveness and grace associated with things Oriental. Then there followed that beautiful dance which was emphasised by wonderful arm movements. Mlles. Darcy, Fauchex, E. Anderson, Dolomore, Nordi, Anderson and Gervis made charming Gopies. The Hindu Wedding was a happy little item which was very well received.

Divertissements completed the programme. Their variety and excellent choice made them especially well appreciated, while all were performed in a manner which evoked hearty applause. Madame Pavlova and M. Hitchins excelled themselves in the Gavotte Pavlova, a dance which is essentially graceful. Mlle. Nina Kirsavova displayed all the abandon required in a Tartar Dance, while the Egyptian Dance in which Miss Ruth French and Mr. Borowanski figured contained some beautiful poses. En Lourdine was a dainty little dance performed by Mlle. Fauchex and M. Helken, while Mlle. Tressahr and M. Slavinski infused into their Minuet all the charm that Paderewski could have desired. The Russian Dance which terminated the programme gave M. Algeranoff another opportunity of displaying his undoubted talents as an acrobatic dancer of the highest order. Mr. Walford Hyden conducted the orchestra in a very able manner.

FRENCH MILITARY CHIEF FOR INDIA.

General Henri Gourand, Military Governor of Paris who arrived in Bombay, on Friday, to study conditions of Indian Army.

CHINA'S TARIFF AUTONOMY RESTORED

Terms of Anglo-Chinese Treaty

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Anglo-Chinese treaty which was signed at Nanking on 20th December completely restores Chinese tariff autonomy and reciprocally confers the most favoured nation treatment regarding import and export taxes and shipping dues.

An Annexe which is signed by Sir Miles Lampson renounces on behalf of the British Dominions, India and the Colonies the rights by benefit of the existing treaties which in any way limit the right of China to settle customs tariff and impose tonnage dues at the rate she thinks fit.

The Chinese Foreign Minister reciprocally agrees that those territories shall receive the most favoured nation treatment as long as the Chinese goods receive treatment as favourable as that accorded to the products of the other foreign countries. An assurance is also given that the new Chinese tariff rates will not exceed those provisionally agreed at the Tariff Conference of 1926.

The teaty further lays down that that those rates shall not be changed for at least a year and furthermore two months' notice will be given of the new rates. China undertakes that goods having once paid import duties will be freed as soon as possible of any levies such as "likin native customs dues" and similar imposts.—Reuter.

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In the **London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.)** our students passed in **thirteen different subjects**, whereas **others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law.** The largest numbers of **Honours** and Certificates were secured as usual.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1928.

A HAPPY COMPROMISE.

After a painfully long-drawn and somewhat unedifying controversy over the Nehru Report, the two wings of the Congress have arrived at a happy compromise. The debate in the Subjects Committee was from the beginning a hunt for a formula meant to approve of the Report without prejudicing the Congress goal of Independence. The Delhi resolution of the All-India Congress Committee was defective inasmuch as it only "generally" approved of the Report and, therefore, lent itself to different interpretations. Mahatma Gandhi accordingly suggested two or three alternative formulas which, however, did not at first fully satisfy the Independence Party. But good sense and the spirit of compromise prevailed at last. The resolution that was finally agreed upon by both the parties is a decided improvement. It "welcomes the All-Parties' Constitution as a great contribution towards the solution of India's political and communal problems" and "whilst adhering to the resolution on complete Independence passed at the Madras Congress, approves of the Constitution as a great step in political advance." This by itself is an appreciable improvement upon the Delhi resolution as it approves of the whole Constitution. But what follows is more significant. The resolution proceeds to say: "Subject to the exigencies of the political situation, this Congress will adopt the Constitution in its entirety if it is accepted by the British Parliament on or before 31st December 1929." The implications of this clause are very interesting. It means, first, that the Congress, while it "approves" the whole of the Constitution subject to the goal of Independence, does not just at present adopt it, much less does it make overtures to Parliament with an offer. But the clause means that if Parliament accepts Constitution by the end of 1929, Congress is bound by the resolution to formally adopt the Constitution in toto, provided, of course, the political situation continues to be as normal as it is now. Finally, the clause implies that the Independence Party, while pledged to the goal of Independence, would not dismiss Dominion Status as a wholly valueless stepping stone to Independence, but would consider it and even accept it for the time being if it is offered by Parliament in a "bona fide" manner before the new year is out. As regards the "Convention" Party in the Congress, it has good reason to be satisfied with the resolution. It gets now the approval of the whole Congress for the whole of the Constitution and can look forward to its formal adoption by the Congress in a year if the British Parliament accepts the chance offered it by the Congress. If, however, Parliament misses the chance, all parties in the Congress will have to face grave responsibilities.

That brings us to the most important part of the resolution. The resolution concludes thus: "But in the event of its (of the Constitution) non-acceptance by that date or its earlier rejection, Congress will revive Non-violent Non-Co-operation by advising the country to refuse taxation and every other aid to Government." A declaration like that, coming from Mahatma Gandhi and endorsed by the Congress cannot be dismissed by any as an idle threat. Nor can the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi afford to be unprepared in face of a challenge from the British Parliament in 1930. If to-day's declaration should need to be followed up with suitable action a year hence, the preparation for that contingency must begin to-day. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, in his admirable speech in seconding the above resolution in the Subjects Committee, did well to lay special stress on this preparatory work, the need for which, he said, was one of the decisive considerations which induced him to accept the compromise resolution. He said that "a common programme as desired by both the schools of thought was vital and this compromise would command loyal co-operation of both the schools in carrying out the proposed common programme." It is extremely gratifying to learn that the resolution was adopted by the Subjects Committed by a large majority and we have no doubt, the resolution would be adopted by the Congress by an overwhelming majority. The resolution could, therefore, be trusted to mark the end of a futile and mischievous controversy. For this happy consummation the country would be grateful to Mahatma Gandhi for his strenuous efforts to bring out a compromise and to the Independence Party leaders like Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who accepted his suggestions. The National Demand being definitely settled, the nation's foremost duty now is to concentrate all attention on the task of forging the sanctions behind the Demand. We are confident that Mahatma Gandhi who has once again rallied all the Congress parties together, will follow up his success by leading the country in the active fight for Swaraj.

COOLIDGE'S DENIALS.

In what is considered to be his last message delivered to the Congress on December 4, President Coolidge again reviewed—but in milder language than that of his Armistice Day message—American affairs both national and International. In the course of this address he repeats "again for the benefit of the timid and suspicious" that his country is "neither militaristic nor imperialistic" and quotes his non-imperialistic intentions towards Britain, France and Italy where America has "the largest foreign interests". He further seeks to prove his point by emphasising in regard to "the smaller countries" that "we certainly do not want any of them. Our entire influence is on behalf of their independence". This is rather a tall order even for America. We do not doubt that the intentions of America towards the British Empire, France and Italy are strictly honourable. Indeed they could not be otherwise, because there is honour among big powers too. We also admit that America's record compares favourably with other militarist and imperialist powers. America has been singularly free from the grabbing greed which others displayed in the wrangle for Mandates. Again, America was among the first to recognise the freedom of united and Nationalist China. But that is not to say that the country is pacific or non-militarist. America's insistence on the inviolability of the Monroe Doctrine, her attitude towards Mexico and Nicaragua and towards the Independence party in the Philippines are facts which conclusively convict America of the crimes which President Coolidge denies. "We are more anxious than they (the smaller countries) to have their sovereignty respected" said President Coolidge and therein he not only confessed, howsoever unconsciously, the essence of Imperialism but also pleaded guilty to the charge. The speech is not without its positive value. By drawing attention to the vastness of American interests in Europe he re-enunciated a principle which none of the Imperialist nations—including America—is honest or logical enough to follow consistently. The amount of American money that is invested in several countries is staggering. In some of them—for instance the Balkans, Spain, Italy and to oblige the Junikers let us say Russia—the situation is one of extreme political and financial difficulty. Yet there is no talk of annexation virtual or nominal. This is because of the principle that political domination is not a concomitant of financial interests. Unfortunately there are some countries which are excluded from the operation of this principle. One of them is India where the investment of foreign capital is advanced by her 'trustees' as the most important argument against the country's freedom.

CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT.

Mrs. Leila Sokhey's Dance Recital arranged as a token of tribute for the service Mme. Pavlova has rendered to Indian dancing by her Indian ballets should be regarded as a step forward in the cultural advancement of the country. Mme. Pavlova has been fascinated, she has said, by the wealth of artistic inspiration India inherits for the art of dance. Mme. Pavlova has not been, it is true, the only artiste from abroad who has experienced that feeling. But she is, perhaps, the only artiste who has with uncommon courage undertaken to interpret in her Indian dance themes, with characteristic skill and daring, artistic concepts which would be all but impossible for any other Western artiste. So that the great impetus an artiste of her unchallengeable talents thus gives to those in India who are pledged to national reconstruction in art entitles her to claim the tribute implied in "Menaka's" Indian Dance Recital at the Excelsior to-morrow.

PAVLOVA HONOURS INDIA

Standards Inspired by Art

(By Our Special Representative.)

I.

Mme. Pavlova's unswerving and intense interest in the artistic heritage of India can be easily detected in the interview specially granted to the "Chronicle" and published before her arrival in Bombay. Since her arrival she has, happily, found signs of keen interest amongst enlightened and informed men and women of the city. These signs were practically absent during her last visit to India five years ago. And, although the present increase in the number of those who watch and assist the steady advancement of Indian art is not obvious enough to impress the superficial observer, the fact that the proposal for an address to Mme. Pavlova should have emanated particularly from those who have witnessed her "Oriental Impressions" and the fact that "Menaka" has courageously undertaken to arrange an Indian Dance Recital "as a token of reverence" for the deep attachment the world's greatest dancer feels for the art of the dance in India should be indisputable testimony to the re-awakened interest in the ancient art.

SCENIC PERFECTION.

The scenic perfection which struck the right atmospheric note immediately the curtain opened for the Japanese dances indicated more than the apparent vivid realities of those "Impressions." The solemn dignity of the dances and their significant attitudes were a happy prelude to the Indian themes. Of great interest naturally, were the Japanese dances which seemed to reveal a common origin with the Indian "Dandia-Rasa" dance.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE.

"The Hindu Wedding", with the background and costumes adapted from old "Rajaput" and "Mughal" paintings from the gallery of the India Office evoked immediate response by its spectacular appeal. The "Nautch" dances in the "Hindu Wedding" were "Nautch" only in resemblance. The skilled groupings and the colour schemes of the costumes and atomospheric light registered an artistic achievement beyond the routine competence of those who know no more than the soulless aping of the "Nautch" attitudes.

LYRIC ATMOSPHERE.

Has there ever been on any modern Indian stage a representation of the lyric atmosphere that could be compared with the setting so marvellously conceived, so beautifully executed, for "Radha-Krishna?"

NOT REPRODUCTIONS.

The standards for both the Indian themes were, transparently, the standards inspired by art, by one whose artist genius is a triumph for the artists of all times and climes, not the standards of the historian who vainly classifies and dates art, not the standards of the mechanic who copies and reproduces "styles". For those who sought "accuracy", a word safe and sufficiently indefinite for those who lack artistic perception, the "nautch" in the "Hindu Wedding" ought to be gratifying. It contained attitudes which could be easily labelled and identified.

RARE ARTISTIC EXPERIENCE.

But for those eager to understand the artistic significance of the rhythmic movements in the Indian theme the groupings in the "Hindu Wedding" and, particularly, the gradual evolution of the theme in the "Radha-Krishna" were an artistic experience that will for long stay with those who have witnessed the contrast which was more than apparent, the contrast between the theme spectacular in conception and "accurate" in version and the theme lyric in conception and unquestionably artistic in execution. And, that difference is precisely the artistic distinction which Mme. Pavlova's consummate artistry achieved in "Radha-Krishna."

PERFECTLY PLIABLE.

The effect of the artistic execution of the dance perfectly pliable and competent to translate the minutest shades of artistic feeling and emotion which the most fastidious artistic conscience dictates, it would be nearly impossible to mistake.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Mme. Pavlova's dances are an object lesson for those genuinely eager to understand and promote the true spirit and art of the dance. Her Indian themes may be varied and perhaps improved upon but it should be realised that they have carried us towards artistic altitudes we have ourselves hitherto left untouched and unattempted. That is why Pavlova is Pavlova. That is how Pavlova will remain Pavlova, the soverign artiste.

Mons. H. Algeranoff's "Krishan" dance has been very widely appreciated. He is undoubtedly an asset to the Company. And, he may be assured that there will be now many who will be glad to obtain the opportunity this Sunday of recognising his strenuous efforts toward an interpretation, in pose and rhythm, of the artistic values inspired by ancient Indian sculptures.

"MENAKA'S" ENTERPRISE.

His Dance Plastique (Abhinaya-Nritya) and his rendering of Prince Aj in "Naga-Kanya Nritya" are, certainly, an additional attraction in the programmes of new Indian dance themes "Usha Nritya", "Panghat-Nritya" and "Bhakti-Bhava Nritya" arranged with ability and courage by "Menaka" for the Dance Recital at the Excelsior this Sunday.

IN ETERNAL REMEMBRANCE

SUGGESTION TO PERPETUATE LALAJI'S MEMORY

(BY M. M. BANAJI).

If the statement made that Lala Lajpatrai taught us how to live and die and that he lived and died for us be sincere, it becomes a sacred duty with all those who make it to be faithful to his memory and to perpetuate it, before our feelings have time to cool down. Memoria minuitur, nisi eam exerceas—your power of recollection will wax feeble unless you exercise it. Lalaji's admirers should remember that memory always obeys the comands of the heart.

Memory and thou, Forgetfulness, not yet,
Your flowers in happy harmony I find;
One oft recalls what I would fain forget,
And one blots out what I would bear in mind.

THE GENERAL VIEW.

The general concensus of opinion is that Lalaji's memory could be best commemorated by our adopting his teachings, precepts and principles and following in his wake and footsteps. Those who declare this very wise counsel may be asked if they are quite sincere and are prepared to make all personal sacrifice to follow in Lalaji's wake and words which are as follows:

"Under the circumstances, may I ask my countrymen, not to waste their time and energy over this useless controversy? The present creed of the Congress is sufficiently comprehensive for all purposes and this diversion of attention in favour of the goal of complete political independence consumes so much time and energy which could be used to better advantage that in my judgment it is neither wise nor expedient to indulge in it. Let us put our hands to the wheel and do practical work instead of wasting time in fruitless controversies and useless wordy polemics.

"I am further of opinion that those who declare Complete Political Independence as their 'immediate' goal cannot honourably remain members of Councils or the Assembly. The oath of the allegiance is absolutely inconsistent with this position. A Jawahar Lal may well talk of Complete Political Independence as his 'immediate' goal but a Srinivasa Iyengar cannot. I mean no offence to Mr. Iyengar."

THE BEST METHOD.

In the humble opinion of the writer the best way to give effect to Lalaji's teachings, precepts and principles would be founding a general or national fund in the shape of a social or country tax.

The writer had sent a copy of an article explaining his ideas to Gandhiji and begged of him to give it his best consideration and thought and to convene a Round Table Conference for

(Continued on Page 13.)

Notes of the Day.

"Case of Muslims."

The Secretary, the Muslim Rights Association of Gorakhpur, U. P., has published under the above title Part I of a pamphlet by T. H. dealing with the constitutional rights of Muslims. The author proposes to complete the work in four Parts. Part I, just published, covers about 80 pages and is a severe but extremely prejudiced criticism of the Nehru Report. "Its very cursory perusal", says the author about the Report, "convinced me that not only were the interests of the Muslims entirely ignored in the scheme, but the whole scheme was so modelled as if there were no people or community in India but the Hindus." Nothing better could be expected from one who calls the All-Parties' Conference a "Muslim-Annihilation" Conference. However, a patient reader may find the pamphlet thought-provoking and of much psychological interest, as revealing the mentality of a section of Muslims. Part 4 is announced to follow shortly and to contain "some harmonising suggestions." One interesting suggestion of the author is that Muslim leaders should request Government to hold a plebiscite among Muslims on the issue of separate or joint electorates.

Muslim Education.

As was to be expected, the presidential address of Doctor S. M. Sulaiman delivered at the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference was a thoughtful and lucid review of the problems that concern, directly or indirectly, the education of Muslims. He has offered critical and suggestive observations with many of which we substantially agree. We heartily agree with him in his advocacy of Hindustani as the medium of instruction not only because instruction in a foreign language means waste of very valuable time but also because "for the unity and the growth of a single nationality", as the Doctor says, "the creation of a common language is necessary." But it is also on the ground of realising a common nationality that we are opposed to the multiplication of denominational institutions. Dr. Sulaiman himself realises the dangers of such institutions, but he suggests certain safeguards which, we fear, will not prove effective in practice.

The Duty Of Aligarh.

His advocacy of compulsory primary education is a little halting. Although "primary education is an indispensable necessity" and is "a part of the national life of a country" yet Dr. Sulaiman pleads lack of funds. This is the one apology to which an educationist of Dr. Sulaiman's earnestness must never give any quarter. He has given the right lead concerning female education; but we wish he had been bolder in the matter of purdah, which must go. He has dealt at length with the problem of Muslim education vis-a-vis the Hindu community and has made many suggestions, one of which we particularly commend to the community. "We should", he urged, "ask for its (Hindu community's) sympathy and co-operation." We believe this to be the most effective solvent of difficulties and we congratulate Doctor Sulaiman on having stressed it. We share his objection to mere passing of resolutions whether at the desire of "a few extremist leaders" or others and we hope he will see that his eminently useful suggestions are worked for by the Educational Conference which, unfortunately, has yet to justify its fifty years of existence. The community will not fail to respond to it. Nor will it fail to respond to Doctor Sulaiman's appeal to interest itself in Aligarh affairs. But will Aligarh call?

"Congress Ditties."

The above is the title of a book, just published, containing about forty very interesting poems by Annaji, published by Mr. G. Annaji Rao of Bombay. Some of the poems have appeared before in the "Chronicle" and a few other Indian papers. Many of the poems are written in a lighter vein, being either original or parodies of well-known English poems. "The National Anthem", for instance, is a delightful parody of "Rule Britannia", suggestive of the mentality of ultra-loyalists and their British friends, and begins with the following lines:—

When Congress first at Hume's Command
Arose from out of India's brain,
This was the charter of the land
And guardian Moderates sang the strain:
Be humble India! Never aspire high!
For Swaraj thou must never try!
Never, never, never try!

There are some serious poems, too, and among the best are "For the Flag" and "Mother India's Appeal". The following are from the latter, which first appeared in the "Chronicle":—

My home with dire famine is swept
My hands in iron chains are kept
My smallest weapons are taken from me
But who can take my Will to be Free?
My deadened pulse will beat again,
My heart will throb with might and main,
But cease, oh cease, your party strife
And strive for Swaraj as for Life.

Altogether the Congress Ditties make exceedingly interesting reading for Congressmen and non-Congressmen alike.

NO SUBMISSION BUT ULTIMATUM TO BRITISH.

INDEPENDENCE FLAG KEPT FLYING

Gandhiji Defends Original Motion But Moves Compromise Proposition

—:o:—

HREAT OF N-C-O. IF NEHRU REPORT NOT ACCEPTED

Mr. Iyengar Satisfied

—:o:—

PANDIT. MALAVIYA AND DR. BESANT 'WARN' CONGRESSMEN AGAINST WEAKENING THEIR RANKS

The controversy over the question of Dominion Status and Independence, which at one time threatened to split the Congress into two warring elements, has ended.

By an overwhelming majority of 118 votes against 45 the Subjects Committee passed Gandhiji's new compromise resolution which declares that, if by the end of the next year the British Government does not accept Dominion Status Constitution drafted by the Nehru Report, the Congress would organise Non-Co-operation Movement including non-payment of taxes.

Mahatma Gandhi in moving the resolution characterised this move on the part of the Congress not as a submission but an ultimatum to the British Imperial Government.

Mr. S. Iyengar who supported the resolution considered it a fair compromise as it advocated merely a waiting policy to convert those who were now for Dominion Status into supporters of Independence cult.

Dr. Besant who withdrew from the Committee meeting when the voting took place said that they were setting the whole country on fire and those of her way of thinking could not remain in the Congress if Independence was included in its creed.

Pandit Malaviya was another member who opposed the withdrawal of Gandhiji's original proposition and warned the Congressmen that they were weakening the movement for freedom by making more and more men leave their ranks.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The ceremony of hoisting the National Flag by Pandit Motilal Nehru and the preoccupation of Mr. Gandhi at certain informal conferences delayed the commencement of the proceedings of the Subjects Committee by more than an hour. Meanwhile, Pandit Motilal Nehru announced the compromise which had been affected between the two wings. At the same time, he intimated that it was not complete unanimity judging by certain amendments which had reached him.

The lobbies were commenting on the absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who, it is understood had written a letter, expressing his inability to attend the sessions of the certain reasons.

THE COMPROMISE RESOLUTION.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at 10-30 and straight away moved the agreed resolution with verbal alterations. The alterations are in the second clause of the compromise motion which will now read as follows:—

"Subject to the exigencies of the political situation this Congress will adopt the Constitution in its entirety if it is accepted by the British Parliament on or before the 31st December, 1929, but in the even of its non-acceptance by that date or its earlier rejection the Congress will organise non-violent non-cooperation by advising the country to refuse taxation in such other manner as may be decided upon."

Pundit Motilal called upon Mahatma Gandhi to move the new resolution. A member objected to this procedure, so long as the original resolution and amendments were not withdrawn. Thereupon Mahatma Gandhi in moving the withdrawal of his original resolution made an important statement giving an idea as to what had happened behind the scenes. He said:

"I know that in asking for permission to withdraw my resolution I owe to the House an apology. You have been put to considerable inconvenience and trouble and a great deal of time has been given to the consideration of the amendments, I was going to say a great deal of time was wasted. But it would not be proper to call it a waste of time because the consideration of these propositions has enabled you to understand more fully than ever before the mental condition of many of the national workers. It is perfectly correct to insist upon leave being granted for withdrawal of a resolution into which I had put so much force and to which I attach a great deal of importance. But national life is a perpetual struggle not only against Government that seek to crush us, but also a struggle between our own ranks. Often the struggle between our own ranks is more prolonged, more exacting and even more bitter than the struggle against the Governments which is outside ourselves.

"You may depend upon it that we, who were behind the resolution which will be withdrawn and those who were behind the principal amendments of Pundit Jawaharlal put their heads together and wanted to avoid the conflict.

JAWAHARLAL IMPATIENT TO THROW YOKE.

Mr. Sambamurthi was surprised why Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was not here today. He may very well be surprised and I propose to take you in confidence. He was, as he said at the outset, not in sympathy with much that was going on in our midst. He has become impatient to throw off the yoke. Every twenty-four hours of his life he simply broods upon the grievances of his countrymen. He is impatient to remove the grinding pauperism of the masses. He is impatient against capitalists who are in the country exploiting the masses as he is against the capitalists who rule over his country and exploit and bleed this country in the words of late Lord Salisbury.

A GLOWING TRIBUTE.

I may tell you frankly that he is not in sympathy even with this resolution which I seek to substitute for the resolution which will be withdrawn if you give the permission. He thinks this resolution itself falls far short of what he wants. But the high-souled man as is, he does not want to create unnecessary bitterness. Bitterness and worse he is prepared to face, if face he must. He seeks deliverance out of it by seeking to impose silence upon himself and remaining absent. Hence you find that even though he is the Secretary, and a faithful and diligent Secretary, of the Congress he feels that it is better for him this morning to absent himself than be a helpless witness to the proceedings with which he is not in sympathy. I am sorry because I do not share his discontent for this resolution while I share all his grief, intensity of grief, over the pauperism of our country, for the slavery which is grinding us down. I do not share his belief that what we are doing at the present moment is not sufficient for the present needs of the country. But how can he but help feel dissatisfied? He would not be Jawaharlal if he did not strike out for himself absolutely a unique and original line in pursuance of his part. He considers no body, not even his father, nor wife, nor child. His own country, and his duty to his own country, he considers and nothing else. Now you understand why he is absent and now, perhaps, you will also understand why I have to perform the painful duty of withdrawing the resolution which I moved not because I am sorry for that resolution, not because I am not in love with that resolution, not because the resolution which I am now going to move is a better resolution by any means.

A SERIES OF COMPROMISES.

The resolution that I moved, I hold to be far superior to the resolution that I have now which is now in your hands. But as I said at the outset, our life is a perpetual struggle against the present environment and a perpetual struggle amongst ourselves, and the struggle among ourselves, if we are to grow as a united whole, must be constant adjustment and readjustment, a series of compromises honourable to both parties, to all variety of opinion and, if you will have it, to all schools of thought. If on every occasion we sought to divide the House to divide opinion and if we invested every occasion with the importance of sacred 'sidhant' or principle from which not an iota may be removed, then principles themselves so begin to degrade us and stink in our nostrils. For principles that govern every individual or national life are few and far between when we come to think of it. Many of the things which we call by the name of principles are no more principles than details which we do not call principles and therefore this resolution is the result of the attempt on the part of all parties in this House, or those parties who were interested in the resolution that I moved and the principal amendment. It is the result of a compromise between them and the result of a series of adjustments and re-adjustments between them.

IN NAME OF NATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

Hence I feel that not only am I doing nothing wrong in asking the House for permission to withdraw that resolution, although I consider it to be far superior to this resolution which I shall presently place before you, I ask for that leave because I think that the national interest will be better served by the resolution which I consider to be inferior to the resolution that I move now leave to withdraw. It serves the national purpose better because it holds the various parties together. They were no more inclined to divide the House. Then I or Punditji was, both of us perhaps, were confident that if we were to divide the House, we would have won. But what would that victory be worth if it amounts to increased bitterness, if it meant weakening of national unity and weakening of the national forces?

There are in our midst to-day those who would stop at nothing who in their impatience do not mind if they rush headlong to perdition. What are we to do? What am I to do, a man approaching his end? What am I to say to that flower of the country who prizes its liberty just as much as I do if not, perhaps, much more? What am I to say to it? Am I to say I shall no longer come with you because I consider that my principle is better, my method is better, therefore you shall work out your own destiny, you shall work out that without my services? I assure you it is not without considerable pain that I have taken up this position. I could have defied them just as they could have defied me. But they say we do not do it because we want your services also if we get it, but not altogether at your price. We want you to pay the same price to us also. We want you to meet us also. I could not possibly resist it without stultifying myself and without degrading myself, although I feel that it was a better resolution. I will move this with all the force at my command and with all the insistence that I put into the original resolution. Therefore, considering the circumstances this becomes really, for the time being superior to the resolution that I moved and hence it is that I ask for your leave to withdraw that resolution and let me put before you this resolution for your consideration. If after what I have told you, if after I have taken you into the secrets and if after I have told you of something which induced me to withdraw my resolution, if after all that you do not want that my original resolution be withdrawn and if you care to take that serious responsibility upon your shoulders you can say that resolution shall not be withdrawn. Then your vote will be tantament to your voting for that resolution. But I warn you against that serious responsibility. There were not three or four people behind my original resolution, but two parties behind it and even the principal amendment of Pandit Jawaharlal was a compromise. Even that fell short of what we held to be dear to him. But he said if I could keep together all the different elements in the country, I would waive my objection, and move this resolution. Hence you see that even that resolution was the result of a compromise just as this is. Therefore, if you still think that you will shoulder the responsibility and you consider that the interests of the country will be better served by not allowing me to withdraw that resolution, of course you can shoulder that responsibility. But remember what it means. I now leave the proposition to your hands." (Applause).

PT. MALAVIYA OPPOSES WITHDRAWAL.

A member on a point of order stated that to allow Mahatma Gandhi to make a speech in withdrawing the resolution was against recognised practice. Pandit Motilal replied that he would permit Pundit Malaviya to make a speech in opposing the withdrawal of the original resolution.

Pundit Malaviya said:

"The very considerations which have led Mahatma Gandhi to decide upon the withdrawal constrain me to tender my opposition to that motion. I entirely realise the feelings of the younger men among us. I honour them for their sincerity. If they think the British connection should cease to-day, I honour them for the courage to say it. But I have still to judge the matter from the point of view of what will best serve the interests of the country which older men and younger men have both equally at heart. This resolution which Mahatma put originally before you was the result of a compromise.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: "This is absolutely wrong."

Mr. Satyamurti: Voting in the Working Committee was five to four.

Pandit Malaviya: The resolution, I maintain, was the result of negotiations which took place in the house of the President.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: I was not present and I contradict this most emphatically. (Shouts of "No, No" also came from a section of the audience).

Pundit Malaviya: The resolution was drafted by Mahatmaji after discussing

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Who opposed the withdrawal of Gandhiji's original proposition.

Mahatma's Resolution Carried

(From Our Correspondent.)

"This Congress, having considered the Constitution recommended by the All-Parties' Committee Report, welcomes it as a great contribution towards the solution of India's political and communal problems and congratulates the Committee on the virtual unanimity of its recommendations, and whilst adhering to the resolution relating to Complete Independence passed at the Madras Congress, it approves of the Constitution drawn up by the Committee as a great step in political advance specially as it represents the largest measure of agreement attained among important parties in the country. Subject to the exigencies of the political situation, this Congress will adopt the Constitution if it is accepted by the British Parliament on or before 31st December, 1929, but in the event of its non-acceptance by that date or its earlier rejection, the Congress will revive Non-Violent Non-Co-operation by advising the country to refuse taxation and every other aid to Government. Consistently with the above, nothing in this resolution shall interfere with the carrying on in the name of the Congress of propaganda for Complete Independence."—A. P.

DR. ANNIE BESANT.

Who opposed Gandhiji's compromise resolution as it accepted Independence as the Congress goal.

CONVENTION AND MUSLIM DEMANDS

—:o:—

Mr. Jinnah's Proposals Rejected

—:o:—

FOOLS ALL, SAYS ABDUL KALAM AZAD

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Inspite of Mr. Jinnah's impressive advocacy and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's support, the Convention rejected by a majority Mr. Jinnah's proposal that one-third the seats be reserved for Muslims in the Central Legislature.

The President asked any body which so wished to record its protest, but none responded. Further developments are anxiously awaited.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The All-Parties Convention rejected all the amendments of Mr. Jinnah by a majority, except two, one relating to the point that no change be made in the Constitution except by four-fifths majority of either House of Parliament and by four-fifths majority of two Houses at a joint sitting and the other incorporating in the draft constitution a proviso in the Punjab Hindu-Muslim agreement of Lucknow. Thus his proposals regarding one-third representation in the Central Legislature, about residuary powers and about alternative to adult franchise were rejected.

Mr. Jayakar's speech against Mr. Jinnah's proposals had considerable effect on the Convention's voting.

"FOOLS BOTH."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad interviewed said: "The Muslims were fools to put forward their proposals and the Hindus were greater fools to reject them."—A. P.

MAHATMA'S EFFORTS AT CONCILIATION

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

(From Our Special Representative.)

The Committee appointed by the Convention to meet the Muslim League Committee, met in the Congress President's tent on Thursday evening. Mr. Jinnah, speaking for the League, it is understood, suggested the following modifications of the Nehru Recommendations:—(1) Muslim representation in the Central Legislature should be one-third: (2) if the adult suffrage is not established, seats will be reserved for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal, according to population without the right to contest additional seats; (3) the residuary powers regarding the subject transferred to the provinces should vest in the provinces. Regarding all suggestions, Dr. Moonje speaking for the Hindu Sabha did not agree.

MAHATMA TO CONCEDE MUSLIMS ALL THEY WANT.

Mahatma Gandhi, speaking on the first demand, is understood to have declared that he would give to Muslims all they wanted, and keep the rest for Hindus. Dr. T. B. Sapru said that though asking the one-third representation was illogical inasmuch as it was a departure from the population basis he would, in order to secure settlement, take the risk of being illogical and concede the Muslim demand. Regarding the Punjab and Bengal, he was against putting an alternative franchise as it would weaken the national demand, but if instead of the adult franchise any other franchise was put as a substantive demand he would support the Muslims.

Mahatmaji said that they did not contemplate a contingency of the adult suffrage not being established.

LIBERALS' ATTITUDE.

Mr. Chintamani, speaking on behalf of the Liberal Federation, explained that while it adhered to the Nehru Report its attitude was non-communal and neutral. But in the interest of nation they want to support any agreed settlement. Regarding the residuary power Dr. Sapru said he wanted it to vest in the Central Government but he was in favour of reconsideration of the schedule of Central and Provincial subjects, and other provisions in this regard in the Nehru Report. The only point on which the Hindu Sabha accepted the Muslim demand was with reference to the provision of the three-fourths majority in each House of Central Legislature, for a change in the Constitution. The Committee thus, on the whole, failed to bring about a settlement, and the Muslim demands will be considered in the open session of the Convention to-day.

The Committee sat until two in the morning and dispersed after considering the Sikh demand for thirty per cent. representation in order, as they urged, to avoid Muslim dominance in the Punjab. The Committee did not come to any decision.

—:o:—

CONVENTION COMMITTEE FAILS TO REACH SETTLEMENT

—:o:—

OPPOSITION OF MAHASABHAITES

The Convention Committee was holding its sitting even at 2 a. m. but Mr. Jinnah left the meeting at 1-45 a.m. as the Hindu Mahasabha leaders opposed any change in Lucknow Settlement and did not accept one third reserved seats for Muslims in the Central Legislature. The Sind Hindus, it is said, pressed that the Lucknow Settlement must not be changed and that under that agreement Muslims were bound to resist the separation of Sind if Government ordered such a separation.

This interpretation of the Agreement was not acceptable to the League delegates. The suggestion of Muslim delegates that changes in the constitution be not made until a fourfifths majority of either House of Parliament and a fourfifths majority of both Houses approved of it, was acceptable to all members of the Committee. Muslim delegates also accepted the adult franchise and were agreeable to not putting forward any alternative scheme, but on their main points the Hindu Mahasabha section was opposed, though it is said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's position was not rigid and that he was favourably inclined towards consideration of the questions raised and their settlement by compromise. Mahatma Ghandi was present at the discussions trying to make a compromise possible.

The Convention Committee has thus failed to come to settlement, and matters will now be raised before the Convention itself to-morrow. Representatives of the Central Sikh League were present throughout.—A. P. Special

NO SUBMISSION BUT ULTIMATUM TO BRITISH.

(Continued from previous page.)

in which Pundit Motilal, Mr. Sen Gupta, Pundit Jawaharlal and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar took part.

The resolution of the Mahatma went far enough. Some of our friends were not satisfied with it. But I promised to stand by it, because I thought it was taking a reasonable attitude. In saying that while adhering to the goal of Independence, we wanted to give two years' time to the other side to either accept or reject our proposal on the basis of Dominion Status which to my mind grants practically complete Independence. But the course you are now adopting would not be strengthening your position in the country and would lead to the possibility and almost certainly of more and more breaking away from you people who have supported us. That will not improve the chances of getting freedom in this country. I will ask the House not to give permission to the Mahatma to withdraw his original resolution, for thereby you shall be drawing in a very large and growing number of men on our side.

(A Voice): Have you not alienated the sympathy of the Simon worshippers? (Laughter).

"ASTE KADAM".

I can understand those who are for complete Independence saying they do not want to give any more time but when you have considered it politic to have one year before you declare Independence why should you not be agreeable to allow two years to the British Parliament? (A voice: Why not 100 years).

"When you have given a year you have given it in hope at may seem to be a forlorn hope that you may be able to persuade or press the Government or may bring pressure to bear on it to yield. (A voice: No, no. We want unity).

Sardar Sardool Singh: "Is it fair for Pundit Malaviya to discuss on the merits of the resolution about which Mahatmaji has not said a word?

Pandit Malaviya: There is a section of opinion in the country which considers that the wisest and most patriotic course in circumstances is to press for acceptance of Dominion Status by the British Parliament.

Mr. Satyamurthi: I want your ruling, sir, whether Panditji's speech is not only out of order but grossly unfair to Mahatma if he goes on putting arguments before the resolution is moved?

Pandit Motilal asked Pandit Malaviya to confine himself to the reasons against substituting the new resolution, although he realised that to some extent reasons must be given in support of that course.

MALAVIYAJI'S WARNING.

Pandit Maiaviya. I am trying to remind you that not only those who are in favour of complete Independence, but also those who are in favour of Dominion Status are actuated by the desire to serve the country and do their best for it. I possess the ceaseless desire to see the end of the present system of Government and its substitution by the Government of the people by the people for the people. (Applause). My anxiety to serve the best interest makes me believe that the course outlined in the first resolution was the wisest course and I feel if the other resolution is substituted in order to satisfy the party which wants to work for complete Independence, then you will alienate a very large body of opinion which is now supporting us. We have attained considerable unity brought at the All Parties' Conference and that unity rests on the basis of Dominion Status being our immediate goal.

That new resolution is superior. I differ from him on the latter view. I am anxious that those who want to work with us should not be asked in that way to be committed to the view that propaganda shall be carried on for Independence in the name of the Congress. You will thereby drive away the sympathy of a large body of men.

(A Voice: How many are they?)

Pandit Malaviya: Even one man counts for many (Voices: "Oh, Oh".)

Pundit Motilal then put to vote Mahatma Gandhi's request for withdrawal of the original resolution which was granted by an overwhelming majority only four dissenting.

Mahatma Gandhi then moved the new resolution.

"MY BRAIN IS MUDDLED."

Mahatma Gandhi said that his brain was muddled because he was dragged last night by Pundit Motilal to the Convention Committee which did not adjourn till 2-30 in the morning. After that he could not go to sleep.

Commending his resolution he said, "I want you first to consider what has been omitted from the original resolution. It is necessary to do so in order to commend to your attention the resolution which has been accepted by two fairly large parties in this House. There may be a few who will vote against it.

"My purpose is not merely to get this resolution passed. That is the least important part of it but my purpose is to direct our attention upon what is expected of you, what is expected of the Party which is instrumental in having the first resolution watered down.

NOTHING AS NON-CO-OPERATOR TO BE ASHAMED.

"You will find a glaring omission for which I am sorry that in connection with the sending of resolution to the Viceroy. Whilst I was drawing up that clause I knew that when it would be read to you some of you would be shocked and say to yourself: 'You too Non-Co-operator'. I pictured that to myself but as a Non-Co-operator I am proud of that clause and if you could even now restore it I shall gladly do so. I want the House to understand implications of Non-Co-operation and also the implications of that resolution. This resolution is a challenge so also it is open to the British Government to interprete this as an insolent challenge if they wish. We would not be afraid of that but if there is slightest trace of change of heart about these Governors then it is open to them also to understand the yearning of a nation which is trying to throw off the thraldom but if they cannot put a right interpretation we cannot help it.

CHALLENGE AND AN ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

But as I have said, if it is a challenge, it is also an address. I am not frightened of going to the House of Commons or even going to Viceroy. I will go there only when it is honourable to do so and on terms of equality and that would be consistent with my creed of Non-Co-operation. I non co-operate with evil. I do not non-co-operate with good. I do not non-co-operate with measures and with the system."

"A CHARTER OF INDEPENDENCE."

Do not make the mistake that this All-Parties' Constitution is the demand to be considered by the British Nation. It is not to be submitted to the Simon Commission, but certainly it is a document to be considered by the Viceroy and by the Imperial Government and those who are to-day supposed to be ruling the destinies for that purpose. Otherwise it will be meaningless. It is a Charter of Independence as much as we can accommodate ourselves to-day. Whilst I ask you not to draw any distinction between Dominion Status and Independence still I call it Charter of Independence because that your demand. But having given a sacred charter to that document you do not mean to say that it should be put into a treasury.

It is a document, in my opinion, to be circulated firstly in the ranks of the Viceroy and Governors so that they can have no excuse to say that they did not know about it. The same I did in regard to Bardoli. I wrote a letter addressed to the Viceroy but within 24 hours of that letter I had the painful duty of withdrawing it and reshaping it as I considered this was necessary because of further events. If I was suffering from fever of inferiority complex I could have given an interview to the press representative and expected the Viceroy to send me an answer. But I took the proper course.

Similarly I want to take proper course in regard to this resolution for thereby you will not weaken but strengthen your case if you are going to do anything at all I again repeat that the Nehru Report has got to be considered by the British Parliament and by the Viceroy if it is to result in anything whatsoever.

GO POSTHASTE TO VICEROY.

Continuing Gandhiji said, "if the Viceroy to-day asks me to go to him and discuss things of importance on a footing of equality and I would go there barefoot and posthaste and still defend by Non-co-operation. If you only work this resolution you will hasten that time and anticipate the date of the adoption of Dominion Status. So it is possible for you to receive the summons from the Viceroy to go to the House of Commons. Then you will go as Non-co-operators and not as co-operators. You will go as the National Delegates in order to come to some reasonable terms over our demands. It won't be then a matter of something which is dictated to us or which is given to us by the House of Commons to be received as beggars but it will be a matter of agreement between two high contracting parties even as South Africa went and became a high contracting party.

General Smuts and General Botha went on behalf of South Africa and they gallantly and bravely put forward the case of their country extorting admiration of the King himself so much so that the King sent a message stating, "I do not want to fight any more with those gallant people".

That is how Generals Smuts and Botha went to England. They went as delegates and Ambassadors of their nation to vindicate their honour and sign their liberty not on terms dicated by the House of Commons but on terms settled by the Convention in South Africa.

WHY MAHATMA WAS COQUETTING WITH SWARAJ PARTY.

Gandhiji asked, "Have we got the brains and bravery and determination of General Botha or General Smuts which prepared to sacrifice his own valuable property and so many thousand of his sheep? If we had then I would not be here from out of my Sabarmati Ashram.

Dr. Pattabi had asked why I was coquetting with the Swaraj Party and was in lingering love with Pandit Motilal Nehru. It was not lingering love but burning love for a dear comrade. Motilalji wrote to me that I was instrumental in putting this "Crown of Thorns" on his head and might have to see how many bruises had been created and might even have to share some of those bruises. I would be guilty of breach of friendship and breach of duty to the nation if after having pressed him to take the chair at this critical juncture in the history of the nation, if I had not responded to his call and said. "yes, I should come on the date you fix and I shall leave when you give me permission". You can now understand why I am now in Calcutta.

SUFFERING FROM INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi regretted that clause about the submission of the Nehru Report to the Viceroy was not there and said, "To-day we are suffering from psycho-analysis of inferiority complex. We have King Charles' head on the dais. The brand of inferiority is marked on our forehead and we scent danger lest we might be weaking ourselves and I say no. We are strengthening ourselves. It is a piece of courtesy that we owe it to ourselves to submit a copy of the Report and resolution to the Viceroy as some papers have put it "as an ultimatum". I expect those who are trustees for the honour of the British nation to understand the implication of this resolution which expresses the yearnings of the nation. If we do not send the resolution to British Government the Viceroy might turn round and say we do not know anything about your resolution.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

Authors of the Nehru Report knew it. You know it and I know it. It would be a sign of weakness and undignified not to recognise it. If the Viceroy is a worthy representative of his king and his nation he will take note of this resolution even though it does not contain the clause which I should have liked to be inserted, but from this platform I declare if he cares to read my remarks which I do convey to him that it will be proper for him to take this resolution to heart and to understand that at least some of us mean to vindica te every word of what is contained in it (hear, hear). If you cry "hear, hear" then I ask you to restore that clause for submission to the Viceroy (cries of "no, no"). If you say 'no', then I say you are suffering from inferiority complex. I have had some experience of it myself in South Africa where I was addressed as a cooly.

BEARING THE SEASONED YOKE.

Proceeding Gandhiji referred to the fixing 31st December 1929 as the date by which the British Government should accept or reject. The original resolution put down thirty-first December 1930, but so many friends came and asked me if I voted for the resolution, whether I would take virtual control of the national affairs. I confess I have not got the strength to do this single-handed, but I will, if you come to terms with me, and if you bear the yoke. The yoke will be much heavier than what it was in 1920. It will be a seasoned yoke which has become stronger by usage. If you give discipline that I demand I shall give as much as the frail body can give. You cannot expect from me anything unless these inexorable terms are granted by you at your own accord. It will be no use asking me to take control unless you mean every word of what you say. I want drops of your life-blood mingled with mine to drops of Hindu blood to mingle with the drops of bloods of the Mussalmans and Sikhs and Parsis so that a magnificent memorial can be raised in Calcutta if you like to show what this nation has done in order to earn the liberty and buy liberty.

EXIGENCIES OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

Referring to the expression 'exigencies' of political situation Gandhiji pointed out, it was again an interpolation from that old dame inferiority complex. Supposing the Viceroy loses his head or the Secretary of State loses his head and says "what these insolent men flinging this insult against a nation demanding even Dominion Status at the point of the bayonet?" If they say this and if they misread the yearning of the Indian nation and imprison some of us, and if supposing one day of the Simon Commission's official arrival in Calcutta, some Superintendent of police in the discharge of his duties tries to do what he thinks right, then what are you to do? We are to sit still and say: "Yes; we can accept Dominion Status. No. Weak as we are, we may summon sufficient courage to say, "no more Dominion Status". But that does not require to be provided for in this resolution and that would have been an answer to the rejection of the Nehru Report.

COURAGE AND GOOD-WILL WANTED

If the Simon Commission reads these signs aright, it will see that the country stands by the Nehru Report. Of course, there is no hope for the Commission to read the signs aright. And I am not such a simpleton to believe it. But I am also an irrepressible optimist if the Hindus and Mussalmans and Sikhs determine to shed cowardice and mutual distrust and say they stand by the Nehru Report in terms of this resolution and march side by side towards the goal, then I promise Sir John Simon will take the cue and say:—"I understand the Indian situation better than any other man". But to-day, said Gandhiji we have not got that atmosphere of trust and self-confidence. But the key lies in the resolution which I have placed before you (applause).

Therefore,, in face of all these I thought two years was short enough time to rally and organise our forces in order to give battle if we must give battle to the Government. You will really require one year to create discipline in our ranks and have thousands of members on the Congress roll. We want a living register of Congress members and we want to be in position to enroll more and more every week just in the same manner and with the same enthusiasm as was witnessed in regard to Tilak Swaraj Fund collections. We want one year more for giving ourselves confidence and courage for ourselves to work of the consolidation of communal unity. Communal unity is not yet in sight. It is buried in the Nehru Report. I think two years will be too short a time but what does it matter if these impatient men want me to share credit or discredit of starting Non-co-operation movement at end of one year. At the same time I warn those who are impatient that if they do not give good account of themselves in term of this resolution and no other.

WHEN MAHATMA CAN LEAD COUNTRY.

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi said if did not give good account of themselves in terms of this resolution and no other than it will mean discredit and he warned them that unless they threw themselves into working the constructive programme placed before them in terms of this resolution he would not be able to lead the country.

Discussing question of the approval of the Nehru Report Mahatma Gandhi said we must not treat the Report as somehhing separate from Independence. You are saying that the Constitution drawn up by the Committee is a great step to political advance and I say it also incorporates and I say you must incorporate. And therefore when you harangue upon independence it will be your duty, if you are to be true to this resolution of the approval of the Constitution, say that you stand for Independence in terms of this resolution. Do not consider this Report as an excrescence to be deplored but as an integral part in your trouble. The authors of the Report whose labour you appreciate in this resolution. have discharged the trust on behalf of those who want Independence and nothing less. I have asked on behalf of them as much as on behalf of those who are still frightened of Independence. The *Independence*-wallahs have nothing to be ashamed of the Nehru Report. You may call these observations of mine as a case of special pleading. Every word of what I say comes out of the deepest recesses of my heart although my brain is muddled. I, therefore, ask you to accept this resolution not as consolation price for Pundit Motilal Nehru for he does not stand in need of it after the magnificent ride over thirty-four horses.—A. P. Special.

MR. IYENGAR SUPPORTS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in supporting Mahatma Gandhi's resolution said:

He said: "I have agreed to amend the resolution just spoken to by Mahatmaji, and to second it with a heavy sense of responsibility. I have agreed to it after anxious investigation of it, and not without hesitation. I have seen able to consult several friends, but not all. The whole of yesterday there was a very general desire expressed by many friends that a way should be found to reconcile the two opposed views. Fear was also expressed in more than one quarter that the sharp difference of opinion might unsettle communal settlements already effected, or in process of being completed. But more important, in my opinion, than either of these, was the feeling that a common programme as desired by both schools of thought was vital, and this compromise would command the loyal co-operation of both schools in carrying out the proposed common programme. After many attempts this was emerged as a fair compromise, and one likely to receive the most support. Frankly, this is a compromise and it must be judged as such. It is subject to all usual incidence of compromise. Therefore, it will not be entirely satisfactory to any one belonging to either of the two schools; but that perhaps may be said to be chief merit of every just compromise.

Proceeding, he said, "We shall wait for one year and see whether the Government accept the compromise resolution. They may not accept our resolution but must see that we do not put ourselves in the wrong or put any section of the Congressmen in the wrong. The Congress goal of Independence is not suspended either. If there is acceptance of British Government of the Constitution then our adoption is subject to further safeguard of exigencies of political situation. The Independent school will loyally work out the compromise trusting in reciprocal obligation of the other side. The propaganda for Independence must have as a part of it a propaganda for the Nehru Report.

"This resolution was one such with a view to bring out harmony wielding both the schools into one of complete national independence. It was a waiting policy to convert those who were for Dominion Status to agree to Independence. He emphasised that the acceptance of the Nehru Constitution must be in entirety otherwise their programme was clear if only Gandhiji who make necessary adjustments in his programme of Non-Co-operation he would be able to lead the country to success.

DR. BESANT AFRAID OF INDEPENDENCE.

Dr. Annie Besant objected to the second clause of the resolution when it is stated that if the Nehru Constitution is not adopted the Congress would organise Non-co-operation including non-payment of taxes. She also objected to the third clause where Independence is permitted to be preached in the name of the Congress. She reminded of the part which she and others took in framing of the Constitution from the beginning of the year at sacrifices of leisure and money in laying the foundation of the Report as well as in popularising the recommendations but there was no opportunity of making a reasoned speech in favour of that Report in this meeting. Her fundamental objection to the resolution was that they could not get Independence without altering the creed of the Congress. If they pass this resolution it would necessitate a change of the creed and break the Congress into pieces no matter what they might say.

If they change the Congress creed into Independence those who stood for Swaraj by peaceful means could not be within it but by this resolution the whole aspect was changed and they were setting the country on fire (A voice: Is it?) Independence, she said, could be got only....

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: "By non-violent pressure".

Mrs. Besant:—I don't believe in it. It was tried and it failed. You misunderstand British Parliament very seriously if you think they will do our work when we don't do our own and we don't send a bill to Parliament (Mr. Kandeswamy Chetty: ("A cat is out of bag")

Continuing Mrs. Besant entirely disagread with the idea of starting Non-co-operation and refusal of payment of tar.

Continuing Mrs. Besant said she had learned lessons in politics that in such campaign as Non-co-operation it was not the leaders who suffer but the poor defenceless masses. People would get their land confiscated and their cattle sold off by the Revenue Officer and their peasantry would be defenceless. Continuing Mrs. Besant explained her idea of parallel Government by organisation of the village Panchayets and concluded that if Independence section wanted carry on propaganda in the name of the Congress then the Dominion Status section also should have equal freedom to do propaganda in the name of the Congress.

Mr. Nimbkar pressed for the Delsi Compromise Resolution moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the ground that if the British Parliament accepted the Nehru Report, Congressmen would not work for Independence.

Mr Sarat Bose stressed the same point and asked will there be any occasion to lower the goal of Independence. Supposing the British Government accept the Nehru Report will Congressmen be remitted to go on with their work to achieve the goal of Independence?

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Pandit Motilal Nehru: "Yes, yes" but according to this resolution if the Nehru Report is accepted by the British Parliament then the Congress also accepts and your goal of Independence vanishes (cries of "yes yes, and no, no").

Mr. Sarat Bose doubted if Parliament would grant Dominion Status unless they held on complete Independence but this resolution introduced an atmosphere of unreality and made the Congressmen grope in the dark.

Finally the resolution was carried by 118 against 45 votes amidst loud applause the Bengal section were either opposed to the resolution or remined neutral.

The Maharatta bloc voted against it because it generally stood for Dominion Status.—A. P. Special.

MAHATMA MOVES COMPROMISE RESOLUTION

THE ALTERATIONS

The National Flag hoisting ceremony by Pundit Motilal and the pre-occupation of Gandhiji at certain informal conference outside the Subjects Committee, delayed the commencement of the proceedings of the Subjects Committee by more than an hour. Meanwhile, Pundit Motilal announced the compromise which had been effected between the two wings.

At the same time he intimated that it was not complete unanimity as judged by certain amendments which had reached him. Lobbies were commenting on the absence of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who, the Associated Press understands, had written a letter expressing his inability to attend the sessions of the Subjects Committee for certain reasons. Gandhiji arrived at half past ten and straightaway moved the agreed resolution with verbal alteration.

The alterations are in the second clause of the compromise motion which will be now read as follows:—"Subject to the exigencies of the political situation, this Congress will adopt constitution in its entirety, if it is accepted by the British Parliament, on or before 31st December 1929, but in the event of its non-acceptance by that date or its earlier rejection, the Congress will organise Non-Violent Non-co-operation by advising the country to refuse taxation and in such other manner as may be decided upon.—A. P. Special.

STRIKERS ASKED TO VACATE CHAWLS

TROUBLE IN GUJARAT GINNING MILL

AUTHORITIES IN UNSYMPATHETIC MOOD

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

The Gujarat Ginning Mill has ordered the men who have gone on strike to vacate the mill chawls within a week. It is also alleged that the mill authorities are preventing officials of the labour union and others from entering the mill chawls. The Council of representatives of the labour union has now resolved in favour of declaring a strike in any other mill which helps the Gujarat Ginning Mill with men or materials.—A. P.

SEVERE FIGHTING ROUND LEGATION AREA

REBELS ROUTED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

The channel from Salang river which is used to provide hydro-electric power to Kabul city has been diverted by the rebels. Much inconvenience is naturaally being caused by the consequent failure of electric light and power to work the Government factories.

REBELS ROUTED.

On December 26th after a heavy bombardment, the hills in the immediate vicinity of the Legation fell into the hands of the King's troops. In consequence, the members of the Legation are having a respite and there are no difficultis now in the way of their communicating feely with India by wireless. It is believed that in addition to the Military Attache's house, seven other buildings in the Legation have been severely damaged by shell fire. Stables and power house have been severely damaged though fortunately the machinery in the power house is intact. Most of the windows of the Legation are broken by rifle fire. The high level tank on the top of the water tower in the Legation area was frequently perforated by bullets and had to be repaired under fire, by Afghans employed in the Legation as watchmen, gardeners, etc. One was killed and two were wounded.

SEVERE FIGHTING ROUND LEGATION AREA.

It appears that some very severe fighting took place round the Legation perimeter, both sides probably taking full advantage of the high surrounding wall. There is a feeling of renewed optimism in Peshwar where it is hoped that trade with Kabul will be re-established in the near future. There is no change in the situation in Jalalabad and no serious trouble is reported from the Khost province. Kandahar, Herat and northern provinces remain normal.—A. P.

GATES OF JALALABAD KE PT CLOSED

PESHAWAR, Dec. 27.

Some of the refugee families from Kabul have already left Peshawar "en route" to Europe and arrangements are being made through the Consuls of their respective countries for such of the others as wish to proceed "Home."

Owing to heavy snow fall, ia was found impossible to send aeroplanes to Kabul to-day. Three more large troop-carrier machines are expected from Baghdad in the next few days.

The refugees are being accommodated in the Lady Reading hospital which was to have been opened in January, but which was hurriedly equipped for the emergency.

There is no rebel activity at present either at Jalalabad or at Kabul. Negotiations at Jalalabad are continuing and arrangements are being made for the removal of women and children from the town in case it should be compelled to surrender.

The road between Peshawar and Jalalabad is still being kept open but there is little or no caravan traffi. For a time it appears food was allowed to be sent into Jalalabad, but the gates have been kept closed during the last three days.—A. P.

EASIER SITUATION AT KABUL

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

The fine work, accomplished by the Royal Air Force in safely evacuating over fifty women and children of all nationalities from the Kabul Legations, is the theme of admiration here. No more flying is now oossible as the aerodrome at Kabul is two feet deep in snow.

The situatioh in Kabul is definittely easier, and at Khandhar all is well and no more fighting is being reported.

BOLIVIA PARAGUAY DISPUTE

"VERY GRAVE SITUATION"

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Washington.—"A very grave situation" has arisen according to the Paragyan legation which alleges that Bolivia has reoccupied Fort Vanguardia in Elchaco and advanced twelve miles into the interior.

TRANSIT OF ARMS STOPPED.

Buenos Aires.—Bolivia has been informed that the transit of arms will not be permitted across the Argentine until Bolivia's dispute with Paraguay is settled.—Reuter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend along the Western Himalayas and in the adjoining plains and cold wave move eastwards through the Punjab, and Sind.—A. P.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS

National Economics inseparable from National Politics

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO BRITISH CLAIMS

—:o:—

Sir Purshottamdas reminds Viceroy of Duties of Govt.

The following is the text of the speech of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, made at the second annual meeting held on Friday at Calcutta:—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure, and I regard it as a privilege to welcome Your Excellency—the Viceroy and Governor-General of India—to this, the second Annual Meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. I also extend our cordial welcome to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and to the Members of the Government of India who have honoured us by their presence to-day.

In the few observations which I propose, with Your Excellency's permission to make on this occasion, I wish to outline briefly the history and objects of the movement represented by this Federation, explain its attitude to Government and also to British commercial interests, and to make a few suggestions relating to some of the immediate economic needs of the country.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIAN TRADE.

Indian trade and industry have a long and ancient history. Their importance was recognised and the mercantile community was an integral part of Indian polity, from the earliest time. Since the advent of British Rule, however, foreign trade has tended to bulk more, and to engage a larger measure of official interest, than the indigenous commerce and industry. Indian thinkers for over a generation have felt that the fiscal and economic policies of the Government require to be adapted to the economic needs and conditions of the country and the germ of the present movement is to be found in their writings and speeches. The most prominent names in this school of thinkers, which I recall with gratitude, are Dadabhai Nowroji, Romesh Chunder Dutt and Ranade; two of these were the first originators of the Swadeshi movement, which for many years remained in a latent state until it gained strength on the Partition of Bengal in 1905. Indian commerce and industry then became conscious of its distinctive rights and responsibilities. First an Indian Industrial Exhibition, and then an Industrial Conference, became associated with the Indian National Congress movement. One often hears it said that economics should be entirely dissociated from politics. This is impossible, even if it be admitted for the sake of argument that it is desirable. Every year sees the power of organised industry exercised more strongly on Governments, either in the for of social legislation, trade control, or tariffs to protect existing and encourage nascent industries. We can no more separate our politics from our economics than make the sun and moon stand still. On the contrary, we ardently desire to see the two more closely associated, and the power of Government steadily directed to raising the economic standard of our people and so build up a more prosperous and happier India. The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay had its origin in the political and economic renaissance to which I have referred. Other Chambers followed and in 1915 the idea of a commercial Congress for all India took birth; the first Congress was held that year under the Presidentship of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. The fifth and last Industrial Congress was held last year at Madras under the Presidentship of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Hereafter it is expected that the Annual Meeting of the Federation will obviate the necessity of having a Commercial Congress, except under special circumstances.

INTEGRAL PART OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

This brief review of the history of this movement is necessary to understand that Indian commerce and industry are intimately associated with, and are, indeed, an integral part of the national movement—growing with its growth and strengthening with its strength. Much misunderstanding is due to this important fact not being sufficiently recognised. The ideal of the national movement in the political sphere, namely to make the Indian nation united, prosperous and progressive, is also the ideal of Indian commerce and industry in the economic sphere. Many of our European friends and even some Indians do not realise that, deprived of its inspiration in Indian nationalism, Indian commerce and industry might be reduced to mere exploitation. The attitude of the Indian commercial world to Government and British commercial interests can be rightly appreciated only if this great fact is understood. Indian commerce and industry cannot make terms with the one or the other at the expense of national interests. At the same time peace and order, security of person and property, are in India, as elsewhere, the first requirements of commercial and industrial well-being; and Government may count upon the support of Indian commerce to, every well-considered measure having for its object the promotion of these prime interests. If, on some occasions Indian commercial representatives have found themselves unable to accord their support to Government measures, it is because they were not convinced that the security aimed at could not be assured by the use of the existing powers of Government. They also felt that excessive powers in the hands of an Executive not responsible to or removable by the Legislature are apt to be used in ways which would lead to serious and wide-spread discontent in the country, which is not a condition favourable to economic progress. Indian merchants and businessmen are in close contact with the masses and are the first to feel the effect of any serious discontent in the country.

SELF-INTEREST AND PUBLIC WELFARE.

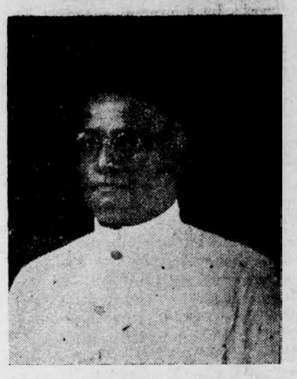
They are, therefore, in the best position to appreciate the probable effect of any legislative action and if they find it necessary to oppose a measure specially designed to ensure public safety it should be presumed to be dictated by motives not only of self-interest, but also of the public welfare. Mutual confidence and more frequent consultations between Indian commercial bodies and Government will lessen the opportunities of difference, and ensure for Government measures the support not only of those directly interested in commerce and industry, but also of the large body of the public.

As for British commercial interests, once they realise that Indian commerce is a phase of Indian nationalism, they will cease to misunderstand its attitude on some important questions which affect them. For my own part, I look forward to the time when the distinction between Indian and British in the commerce and industry of the country will disappear, and both British and Indian industrialists and businessmen will work harmoniously together in promoting the economic well-being of the country. Such co-operation even now is not rare, and it is bound to grow as Englishmen in India understand that Indian leaders have no predatory intentions, and that in a self-governing India, British interests will be as secure as at the present day. They should recognise, however, that Indians have the same right to a predominant share in the commerce and industry of their country, as other nationals have in their countries, and should not misinterpret their attempts to obtain it as an attack upon British interests in India. One sometimes hears of claims to be stake in the country computed in terms of amounts of British capital invested. I cannot help thinking that arguments against our national aspirations based on such claims are derogatory to the high plane on which the relations between Britain and India should always rest. Otherwise, it is not difficult to argue on the other side, that, even in terms of money, Britain has recovered from this country much more than the amount of British capital invested in India, and that after all the stake of the Indian Merchants in India is very considerably larger, in fact many thousand times larger. But the relation between the two countries must be decided by higher considerations and on broader grounds than those of rupees, annas and pies.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM.

This Federation recognises that the prosperity of the commercial and industrial classes, is, and can only be, founded on the prosperity of the masses in India, namely, the agricultural

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS.



Who presided at the Second Annual Meeting of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta.

classes. We are, therefore, keenly alive to, and grateful to Your Excellency for your personal interest in the well-being of India's agriculture. Lord Mayo established the Department of Agriculture with the help and advice of A. O. Hume, the founder of the Indian National Congress some sixty years ago. Several Viceroys after him, especially Lord Curzon, interested themselves in the improvement of agriculture and the condition of the agriculturists. The Linlithgow Commission's opinion on the present condition of the industry, however, is that these efforts have not appreciably improved the lot of the cultivator, or of the state of the industry. The central recommendation of the Commission is to institute a Board of Research. Research has been of great utility in helping agriculture in advanced countries, but the capacity to utilise the results of research presupposes a wide diffusion of, at least, elementary education, and the financial resources to invest capital in the necessary fertilisers, machinery, etc. The former does not as yet exist in this country. The establishment of a nation-wide system of elementary education on a free and compulsory basis is therefore, a most urgent condition of agricultural, as of all industrial development. I may add that more substantial results are to be expected in this, as in other directions, by utilising the immemorial tradition of Indian experience, than by discarding it as useless, and establishing in the country a system entirely foreign to its genius and habits. Regarding the financial resources of the agriculturists, the credit of the bulk of them is still so low that at least in one important Presidency the Central Co-operative Bank finds it difficult, in spite of having resources at its command, to assist more than about 18 per cent. of the agriculturist borrowers in typical cotton areas. The rest have to borrow from the local sowcar and the much-abused money-lender at rates of interest varying from 10 to 50 per cent per annum.

PRICE OF RAW MATERIAL.

There is one point which has perhaps been overlooked by the Agricultural Commission—or which was possibly beyond its scope—namely, the price which Indian raw material secures in the markets of the world. There are many directions in which Indian interests can be better safeguarded and Indian raw materials be given fairer valuation in these markets than at present. As Your Excellency knows, the Agricultural Department of the United States America by passing the Cotton Standards Act in 1923 compelled the whole world to trade in American cotton on no other standards except those prepared by that Department for American cotton. The Act imposes heavy penalties (up to six months' imprisonment on any American citizen buying, selling, either quoting or receiving quotations based on any standards other than those of the United States of America. The cotton trade of the whole world has more or less been compelled to fall in a line with this. The latest information from America is that American shippers have been successful in securing the establishment at Bremen, Havre, Rotterdam, Ghent and Brussels of super Appeal Boards of Committees by which all disputes regarding the quality, etc., of American cotton will be decided. On these Committees the American shippers are represented equally with European buyers of American cotton. No unwarranted running down of the raw material of America is thus risked, and this somewhat exceptional measure has been successful only because the cotton trade of America has behind it the wholehearted support of the Government of the United States of America, who are actuated by the ideals of increasing the reputation and good name of American cotton and securing a fair price to its growers. I do not pretend that Indian raw material is, in every respect, exported in the most perfect condition, but it cannot be claimed, either, that American cotton is marketed in such a satisfactory state as to be incapable of improvement. At the moment, the Indian shipper has no voice in the cotton exchanges; or for the matter of that in any exchanges, where Indian raw materials are traded in, in any part of the world. I may say that even in India the Central Government have not yet been able to devise uniform standards for trading in the same variety of cotton all over the country.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

Regarding the export of jute which is the monopoly of India and a necessity of the world, the commercial Sale Rooms of London where the jute business is transacted, if they keep any nationals from their precincts, they keep out Indians. There are other Sale Rooms in London which definitely refuse to take Indians as their members, I mention this in order that Your Excellency may realise, in correct perspective, the feelings with which Indians who see those conditions in foreign countries return here owing to such handicaps. I am sure that if the Government of India took some interest in removing these handicaps on Indians, they would not have to work long in securing us redress. I need hardly add that such a step, when achieved, will materially assist the Indian grower in several directions. It would help against an unwarranted lowering of the value and reputation of Indian raw materials in world markets, and would further facilitate the marketing of Indian produce abroad.

One legislative measure which was before the Assembly at Simla last September has called for more criticism than usual—I refer to the Coastal Reservation Bill. Responsible British commercial representatives allege that the Bill, as drafted, is nothing short of a measure of "expropriation." As the Bill is at present in the most important stage of all, namely, the Select Committee stage, I will not say anything more than that it is for the European commercial representatives on the Select Committee of the Assembly to convince the other members of the Select Committee of this undesirable aspect of the Bill.

The country notes with satisfaction the beginning made under Your Excellency's Government for the training of Indian boys as officers on the "Dufferin". During the last sixty years for which the British Companies have had the practical monopoly of Indian Coastal Trade, not only has the slightest chance or opportunity not been afforded to Indians to be trained or to serve as officers or engineers on their ships, but all possible means have been employed by the vested interests to prevent Indians from participating in the vast carrying trade of this country. The Indian commercial community also continuously had reason to complain of the comparatively scant attention which their requirements have received at the hands of the non-Indian companies. Moreover, what the Bill aims at is no more than what is or has been, for many years the law in practically all the maritime countries of the world, not even excluding several parts of the British Empire, and it must be remembered that what is being complained against so bitterly is one of he recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee appointed by the Government of India about five years ago.

BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA?

In requesting Your Excellency to declare the proceedings of the meeting open, I wish to tender to you the sincere thanks of my Committee and myself for the honour that you have done us by your presence this morning. I hope that this is only the beginning of a new era in the life of Indian commerce in India. We appreciate the honour that you have done us this morning and as representing Indian commerce let me hope that we may have the privilege of welcoming His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India and his Cabinet to similar Conferences hereafter to deliberate with us on a common platform on the best means of securing the economic development of India.

VICEROY'S REPLY

VALUE OF ORGANISATION

(Viceroy's Camp) CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

In opening the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce to-day, His Excellency, the Viceroy said:—

Mr. President and gentlemen:—I know that I am speaking not only for myself but also for the other members of my Government who are here to-day, when I give expression to the pleasure we feel at being present at the deliberations of this Conference. As you have said, Mr. President, your Federation is still in its infancy and I heartily welcome the formation of an organisation which will express the considered and authoritative opinion of Indian Commercial and Industrial interests and facilitate consultation with the Government on all matters affecting the economic welfare of India. In a vast country like this it must frequently happen that measures which are pressed on the Government by such interests in one part of the country may be economically disadvantageous to the other parts and it is clearly, therefore, most important that representatives from all quarters should meet together in an organisation such as you have formed and learn to give and take in evolving a common policy for India's economic prosperity. This diversity of conditions is reflected, to some extent, in the present trade outlook for, although the progress of Indian trade is now generally more favourable, there are clouds over the rice, coal and cotton trades which darken the picture.

ROOF OF THE MATTER.

Your President has referred to certain difficulties from which Indian trade is now suffering and some of these, as he has said, are caused by the low prices which Indian produce obtains in the markets of the world. This, no doubt, is duo, in some cases, to defective methods of marketing but it would hardly be correct to say that the Royal Commission on Agriculture has overlooked this point for it has devoted an important chapter to the subject. The views and recommendations of the Commission are receiving the careful attention of the Government of India and the local Governments; but, the root of the whole matter appears to be this, that there is no incentive to the primary producer to improve the quality of his produce, unless he is sure of an adequate premium for improved quality. Quality is now receiving increased attention in the world's market markets and commands substantially higher prices. Indian traders can give a powerful impetus to improved production by passing on a fair premium to the primary producer and may thereby do much to increase the wealth of India generally and of the agricultural classes in particular, on whose prosperity, as Sir Purshottamdas has said, the prosperity of the commercial and industrial classes themselves depends.

VALUE OF ORGANISATION.

The Agricultural Commission has also stressed the value of organisations on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on which your President has played so important a part. The success of any such organisation must depend primarily on the initiative and the energy of the trade concerned, but the Government is willing to do what it can to encourage and assist and in particular to enable any trade to finance its organisation by undertaking, at its instance, legislation to impose a cess. Such an organisation need not be limited to trades dealing in agricultural produce. We have recently consulted the Chamber on a proposal to impose such a cess on hides and it has been decided to appoint a small Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Week, the Director-Genera of Commercial Intelligence, to examine the details. It is satisfactory, too, that the Indian mining Federation should be contemplating an organisation financed by a cess to improve the production and popularise the use of domestic coke and should be making an active endeavour to face the difficulties from which the coal industry is now suffering. But trade organisations in India, if they are to be fully effective, require an opposite number in countries abroad where their principal markets are, who can furnish them with continuous and up-to-date information on the standards of quality demanded, fluctuations in prices, tariffs and trade regulations and other matters of importance to the Indian exporter who can effect trade introductions and smooth the way for Indian merchants visiting those countries and who can investigate the potentialities of wider markets and opportunities for extending Indian trade.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Indian merchants have not always agencies on whom they can rely in other countries and here is a gap which can be at least partially filled up by the appointment of Trade Commissioners. Mr. Lindsay and his assistants Mr. Gupta and Mr. Asli, besides the valuable work they have done in England, have also been preparing the way for the location of permanent offices in other parts of Europe and Sir Atul Chatterjee who has already done much for Indian commerce during the tenure of his office has submitted proposals for the appointment of trade commissioners at Hamburg, Milan and New York. You will remember too that a commercial mission visited the Near East and Africa in the early part of this year and in the course of their valuable report they have recommended the appointment of Trade Commissioners at Alexandria, Mombasa and Durban. These recommendations are now under review.

INDIAN TRADE MISSION.

I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the cordial welcome that our Mission received in South Africa and all the other countries they visited. This Mission as you know originated in the report of the Tariff Board on the Cotton Textile Industry which laid emphasis on the fact that the development of an export trade was a matter of vital importance to the Bombay Mill Industry. For many months this industry has been passing through difficult times. Production in Bombay has been stopped by labour troubles and the output of cotton manufactures in India as a whole has consequently been seriously reduced. It is a striking fact that in spite of this fall in production imports of cotton goods have been actually less for the first six months of this year than in the corresponding period of last year. The inability of foreign manufacturers to increase or even maintain their imports into India when production in Bombay had almost ceased suggests that the Bombay industry would not be assured of finding salvation by raising prices for the consumer through protective duties and that the remedy must be sought elsewhere. Tho remedy is surely co-operation between the employer and Labour to reduce the cost of production. Here and in some other industries India is reaching a stage when labour can economically earn the wages that it properly demands in order to raise its standard of living only by more efficient work. The Indian industry can only hold its own against world competition by a combined effort—an effort by employers to reduce overhead charges and by Labour to increase the efficiency of its work.

LABOUR UNREST.

In addressing an audience of businessmen, many of whom are large employers, I need make no apology for alluding to the conditions of industrial labour. India has not of course any more than other countries been free from labour unrest in the past, but all of us must have observed with great concern and regret the outbreak and continuance of labour troubles all over the country which has been so marked a feature of this past year. It is difficult for me to lay sufficient emphasis upon the appalling waste of resources, the set-back to general prosperity, the sufferings and privations of the innocent, the dangerous passions of class hatred and mob violence which are the inevitable outcome of a series of conflicts between employer and employed such as have disfigured the industrial record of the present year in India. When I say that it

(Continued on next page.)

PROMINENT ARRIVALS BY MAIL.

"Chronicle" Photos.

Left:—H. H. The Agha Khan who returned from Europe by Friday's mail Right:—H. H. The Gackwar of Baroda who was also a passenger by the same mail.

UNIQUE CURES

FOR

HERNIA, HYDROCELE and APPENDICITIS

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S **OWN** and **QUITE UNIQUE.**

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road. Bombay.

N.B.—Owing to pressure of work replies cannot be written to all. Those only who remit a sum of Rs. 5 will receive a reply.

No advice can be given to anyone without consultation and examination.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured —are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation. (Advt.)

NOTICE.

PETROL.

The Company's official selling rates to the Public are—
Bulk (ex Kerbside Pumps) Rs. 1-0-3 per gallon.
Packed (in 2-gallon sealed cans) Rs. 1-1-6 per gallon.
The Company's dealers are strictly instructed to abide by these rates.

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Prof. H. S. Gambers—The most popular writer of India.—His books are highly appreciated by thousands of readers as being the most PRACTICAL, highly interesting and instructive.

1. Essay on Health. (An encyclopaedia of practical information on health) 240 pages	— Rs.	1 8
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COMPLETE SET OF 6 BOOKS FOR RUPEES THREE ONLY INCLUDING POSTAGE. Detailed tables of Contents and extracts from the above books and specimen copy of "Happy Living" sent post free on request.

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INDIAN COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS

(Continued from previous page.)

has been reliably stated that in the first nine months of 1928 at least 30 million working days been lost owing to trade disputes and that the total loss in wages only on this score has been estimated at the gigantic figure of 4 1-2 crores of rupees. I am still taking no account of the vastly greater losses of the employers of labour which in the Bombay mill strike alone have been computed at no less than fifteen crores of rupees. It is easy to picture to oneself what all this means when translated into the privations of women and children, the ruin of family life and the arousing of passions which it is easier to let loose than to control.—A. P.

The conditions under which Indian industrial labourers' work have come in for some severe criticism recently on the part of observers from outside. We shall all agree that a feeling of discontent and of injustice if it exists provides just the soil and atmosphere necessary for the professional agitater and for the even more insidious activities of those who for reasons of their own aim at the break up of the existing order of society. That such persons have been at work during the past year we all know.

BOND OF MUTUAL SYMPATHY.

I am asking you to co-operate with me in exploring the means of action to meet their operations by removing so far as lies within our power the condition which provides them with their opportunity because I feel sure that you as employers and we as Government can co-operate. For instance we have recently placed before the country proposals which are designed to facilitate the enquiry into the settlement of trade disputes by impartial tribunals but the setting up of such machinery will not itself be sufficient to eliminate industrial conflicts. It must be supplemented by action on the part both of employers and workers. In England for example much has been done to prevent disputes coming to head through machinery set up within trades and industries by employers and workers themselves so that Government machinery for enquiry and settlement is regarded as the last line of defence, the final court of appeal to which in extreme cases only should reference be made. I have mentioned this specially as one example of the way in which more direct relations might be established between employers and labour.

WIDE GULF BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

Since I came to India I have been impressed by the fact that in some of the organised industries here the workman seems to be separated from the employer to a degree which is unknown in England. India from the point of view of industry is comparatively speaking a young country and we have therefore an exceptional opportunity of profitting by the experience of others. I am not suggesting that all the measures which have been found successful elsewhere can automatically be applied to Indian conditions but I do believe that there is a wide and fruitful field which has not been throughly explored. Great advances have been made in recent years in Western countries and new ideas and new methods are being constantly canvassed and examined before we rest satisfied that our existing legislation is entirely adequate and suitable. In our consideration of these important matters I have no doubt that we shall be able to count upon your assistance and that you will readily give us the benefit of your great experience.—A. P.

(To be continued in the next issue.)

NO CHANGE IN KING'S CONDITION

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Reuter was officially informed at the Palace that there was no change in King's condition at 3-15 this afternoon.—Reuter.

INDIAN TITLES FOR NEW YEAR POSTPONED

DELHI, Dec. 28.

H. E. the Viceroy has postponed the announcement of Indian titles along with the English honours list on account of the unfortunate illness of the His Majesty the King.—A. P.

General Gouraud, Capt. Latour Du Pin and Capt. Kunwar Amarjat Singh arrived at Government House Bombay on Friday. December 28.

H. H. The Aga Khan lunched at Government House Bombay on Friday December 28.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay, received H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and H. H. The Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar at Government House Bombay on Friday December 28.

Mr. S. Calvocoressi dined at Government House Bombay on Friday December 28.

H. H. AGA KHAN IN BOMBAY

Amazed at India's Industrial Backwardness

SUGGESTS DEVELOPING OF AGRICULTURE

—:o:—

Appeal to Leaders to prepare Masses and Electorates

Among the prominent persons who arrived on Friday by the P. and O. Mail boat "Rajputana" was also H. H. the Aga Khan who is going to preside over the All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi. His Highness was given a right royal reception by his followers and friends at the Mole who garlanded him profusely on alighting from the steamer.

Shortly after his arrival at his bungalow, he was pleased to accord an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the present political situation in India. His Highness stated he was going to express his views in his presidential address shortly. His Highness, however, emphasised that it was difficult to get at the cause of the Hindu-Muslim quarrel, because in all sincerity he thought there was nothing to quarrel about, and if both sides maintained goodwill towards one another, there would be no quarrel at all. "At the same time," he proceeded, "I am going to make some practical suggestions in my speech to maintain peace and harmony."

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

His Highness then referred to the industrial situation in India and said Indians were born shopkeepers. Wherever they went they were successful. He failed to see why in India they were not successful. As a matter of fact, he said, wherever he went, whether it was in South Africa or East Africa or New Zealand Indian traders were so successful that they were the object of envy of the Europeans and Americans. It might be that the failure of Indian enterprise was due to the patriotic millionaires, having lost their fortunes. His Highness opined, "Under these circumstances, I respectfully make a suggestion that we must give further attention to the agriculture. This opinion has been forced on me by experience."

PREPARE MASSES AND ELECTORATES.

When again asked to give his opinion on the present political situation. His Highness said he would implore the leaders to prepare the masses and the electorate by frequent speeches in regard to their proper duties. His Highness paid a compliment to the present Viceroy and said: "We should be grateful to the Viceroy that he is sincerely trying to meet the situation."

AFGHANISTAN.

Our representative then asked His Highness his views on the foreign Muslim Powers, and he said H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan has full sympathy towards Muslims and His Highness sincerely hoped that H. M. the Amir would succeed in maintaining freedom from foreign interventions. If Afghans were left to themselves they would solve their own problem with ability and success.

PERSIA.

Persia was going forward too and with the new roads and railways would a great deal improve its economic condition and would materially assist India and Afghanistan by trade and

PROMINENT ARRIVALS BY ENGLISH MAIL

Aga Khan & Gaekwar Return From Europe

The English Mail boat s.s. "Rajputana" which arrived in Bombay on Friday morning brought with it quite a number of distinguished persons including, among others, H. H. the Aga Khan, H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda, their Highnesses Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Bihar, Sir Manubhai and Lady Mehta and General Gourad, the Military Governor of Paris, and Captain De La Tour Du Piu (Paris).

RECEPTION TO AGA KHAN.

A grand reception awaited H. H. the Aga Khan on the Mole where a special "Shamiana" was erected and gorgeously decorated for the occasion. A deputation of the All-India Muslims' Conference to be held at Delhi of which His Highness is the President-elect, waited upon him on board the ship. Hundreds of "Khojas" dressed in their ceremonial costumes had flocked on the Mole to pay their homage to the religious head of their sect. On landing, the Aga Khan was profusely garlanded by many a Muslim institution in Bombay. He was taken in procession to the Shamiana. Seated on a raised and tastefully decorated dais, His Highness received the homage of his followers. After this short function he proceeded to his residence in Walkeshvar Road. His Highness proceeds to Delhi to-day to preside over the deliberations of the All-India Muslims' Conference.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda who returned to India by the English Mail declined to say anything about the Butler Inquiry when interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative.

PARIS MILITARY GOVERNOR IN INDIA

—:o:—

GENERAL GOURAD'S TOUR

General Gourad, the Military Governor of Paris and the Commanding Officer of an important section of the French Army, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by s.s. "Rajputana." The General has come to India on a short visit in response to the invitation of His Majesty, the King of England. The object of his visit is to tour about India and see the Indian Army. The General is personally acquainted with Field-Marshall Sir William Birdwood, the Commander-in-Chief of India, whose guest he will be while at Delhi. The General stays in Bombay at the Government House for a couple of days and then proceeds to the southern part of India. From South India he will go to Bengal and then westwards to Delhi and finally to the Frontier. He returns to Bombay on or about February 23 to sail back to France.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Captain De La Tour Du Piu, the Staff Officer of the General, said that the General and his party had had a pleasant voyage and it gave them immense pleasure to be in the midst of Indian people. The General was presented with a Guard of Honour at the Mole.

SERIOUS INUNDATIONS IN BELGIUM

—:o:—

10,000 PEOPLE UNDER WATER

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Brussels.—Serious inundations have occurred in the whole of the district north of Termonde owing to the inrush of tidal waters of the Scheldt during a violent gale. Nearly 7,000 acres inhabited by about 10,000 people are under water. The outlook is more threatening owing to the contemplation of high spring tides which are expected on 29th December coupled with the hopelessness of damming up the Scheldt.—Reuter.

NEW YORK SPEAKS DIRECT TO CALCUTTA

—:o:—

G. SHORT WAVE STATION'S EFFORT

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Schenectady (New York).—An effort was made, to-day, to speak direct to Calcutta through the General Electric short-wave station. Officials stated that they would not announce, before 24 hours had elapsed, whether the attempt was successful. Several speakers on both sides transmitted greetings.—Reuter.

FREE BOOK ON HOW TO TREAT

ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS

The Royal Physician who endorsed Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure.

Don't let Bronchitis or Asthma wear down your vitality. You can quickly recover and avoid repeated attacks by taking Dr. Hair's Asthma and Bronchitis Cure, the unfailing liquid cure. Dr. Hair's treatment is so unique in its efficacy that the etiquette of the medical profession entirely fails to restrain doctors' spontaneous outbursts of personal testimony.

A WELL-KNOWN DOCTOR WRITES :—

Deesa Town,
Pallanpur State. 23-7-28.

"I have treated four cases of Asthma with Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure sample, and the result is quite satisfactory. I have advised them to keep at least one bottle of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure in their houses. Many thanks for the bottle of medicine.

Yours faithfully,
Sd./- L. C. P. S.

The Greatest British Asthma Specialist of To-day says :—
"……I have not seen one who, if there were no serious complications, no matter how long the duration of the Asthma, could not be cured……"

Why tolerate more suffering? Dr. Hair's is a household word in thousands of grateful homes. It is a liquid medicine, taken in teaspoonful doses, which banishes the struggle for breath and enables the wearied sufferer to sleep peacefully and arise next morning refreshed.

SEND FOR DR. HAIR'S FREE BOOK TO-DAY.
It explains the cause and treatment of Bronchitis and Asthma, gives valuable information on diet and hygiene, and also includes wonderful testimony from Doctors and others. The coupon below can be sent in an unsealed envelope.

EST? **Dr Hair's** 1876
ASTHMA CURE
THE PROVED LIQUID CURE

Santa Cruz,
(Thana Dist.) 5-7-28

"You will, I am sure, be pleased to hear that I have had no attack of Asthma for four months though the Rains have set in.

I may further add that I have not taken the specific now for over three months.

I purchased six bottles in all and have only used five. I strongly recommend the specific to sufferers of Asthma.

I also consider it necessary to make mention that it is most advisable for Asthmatic sufferers to avoid smoking and strong drinks."

Yours faithfully,
Sd./- H. A. J. S.

FREE BOOKLET

Fill in and Post this Coupon NOW! To Dr. HAIR'S INDIAN DEPOT, (Dept. No. 2.) P. O. Box No. 431, Bombay.

Please send me free and post paid Dr. Hair's 48 page book on Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh.

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SLIGHT CHECK TO KING'S PROGRESS

—:o:—

"VERY NARROW MARGIN OF SAFETY"

FURTHER REVIEW OF CASE

LONDON, Dec. 27.

A bulletin issued at 8-20 p.m. says that during to-day his majesty's condition has not been so satisfactory, as there has been disinclination to take nourishment and strength has been less well-maintained. The pulse remains steady.

A SLIGHT SET-BACK.

The usual morning and evening bulletins will be issued tomorrow. It is reliably learnt that to-night's bulletin indicates a slight, temporary but definite, check to the King's progress. It is pointed out that though the doctors recently emphasised that progress must be slow and tedious, the improvement has been even slower than it was anticipated, probably owing to the difficulty of inducing the patient to take nourishment, the main item of which, for some time, has been raw eggs. The statement that the pulse remains steady is not altogether a reassuring sign, denoting that while the doctors are momentarily satisfied they are watching the future with great attention. There is a less confident atmosphere at the palace to-night in contrast to the past days.

RAY THERAPY ADMINISTERED.

For the first time since Sunday, doctors Hewitt and Woods called at the Palace To-night to administer the Ray therapy treatment. The bulletin issued at night is signed by Drs. Howett and Rigby and Lord Dawson.—Reuter.

NO DEFINITE PROGRESS

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Physicians are chiefly concerned with the general condition of the King and no definite progress can be made until this shows considerable improvement. Progress in local improvement is not of immediate importance though satisfactory, measures which doctors have decided to adopt as announced in the bulletin are a closely guarded secret at the moment.

The Prince of Wales called at the Palace twice in the morning. Princess Mary who intended to go to Yorkshire will remain in the Palace temporarily.—Reuter.

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Bombay Life

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Excellent prospects to Agents

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S. B. CARDMASTER,
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73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXIT THE TURBAN!

—:o:—

PERSIA FOLLOWS AFGHANISTA

MEJLISS ORDERS WEARING OF EUROPEAN DRESS AND PAHLEVI CAP

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Teheran.—The Mejliss has passed an Act making it compulsory to wear the European dress and pahlevi hats (which are somewhat like French military peaked caps) and restricting the wearing of turbans to Ulemas and students of religion. —Reuter.

LIBERAL FEDERATION

—:o:—

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE TO MEET ON 30TH INSTANT

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The hour of the meeting of the Liberal Federation on the 30th has been changed from noon to 2 p.m. to suit the convenience of delegates coming from Calcutta by the mail train that day.

The first day's sitting will be devoted principally to the speeches of Mr. Chintamani and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and possibly the passing of a few condolence resolutions.

The chief business of the session will be transacted on the 31st instant. The Subjects Committee will meet on the evening of the 30th and on the forenoon of the 31st. There will be an informal consultation at the House of Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru on the 29th at 5 p.m. when delegates present will meet the president Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.—A. P.

Hair-Health
How to Get it & Keep it

A true tonic for the hair, as well as an elegant dressing, Evans' Limes and Glycerine is very widely used on account of its many splendid qualities.

This refreshing preparation makes hair shiny and glossy with sheer health. It promotes growth and removes and prevents scurf and dandruff. Where there is a lack of natural oils essential to hair-health, Evans' Limes and Glycerine affords a perfect substitute.

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Which will Commence from 1st October. For special family accommodations please write to :—

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IN ETERNAL REMEMBRANCE.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 8).

its adoption. A friend of Gandhiji replied to the writer on 18-9-28 as under :—

Dear friend,

Gandhiji has your letter as also the cutting of your article in the "Indian Daily Mail", dated 15th September, for both of which he thanks you. I may, however, tell you that the central idea in your article is not likely to appeal to him."

MERITS OF COUNTRY TAX.

Country tax is the best and only counterfoil,—most expedient and most practicable. The advocates of Complete Independence urge that if we demand for the 'Best' we will only get the best if we only ask for the 'Bteter,' we will get but little 'Good!' This argument is papably and pre-eminently absurd. It has also been urged that nowhere was freedom won without revolution or bloodshed. Those who say this forget that history has proved that revolution or bloodshed means devastation and destruction which has proved to be in the end, considerably the slower and more costly mode of political traction and action. Freedom obtained by that process is one continuous dripping of blood. India cannot gain its freedom by that means. There is no name or fame in that.

WANTED BLOODLESS MEASURES.

The name and fame would lie in our getting freedom by milder and slower but surer, more effective and bloodless measures. It would entitle us to present a golden history to posterity—a history that will not be written in letters of blood but in the pearl-white characters surging with the milky fluid of human kinlness.

If only twenty-five per cent. of those who are able to pay the tax consent to pay, it would cover cent. per cent of our requirements. No Government in the world can denounce or debar it—no not even the British. The Country Tax will be purely and simply a voluntary business proposition. There will be no honorariums or honours No question of "Great or Small unpaid." Service of all and any kind should be paid service as in any public, municipal or government institution.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAX.

There should be a corporate body to control, with Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Executive Officers, Secretaries, Clerks, Bill Collectors down to the lowest service-man. The Executive and Collection Department though outwardly separate will work in unison. There should be a Provident Fund and as many Paymasters, all under the watchful eye of one or more chief and subordinate accountants and auditors. All presidency and other towns, Burmah, Ceylon, Sind, etc., will be the fountain-heads. The provincial cities and towns of smaller or greater importance and magnitudes should work as feudatories and be responsible to the fountain-head. Offices should be opened in hired buildings until the corporate bodies are able to erect buildings of their own.

SCHEME OF WORK.

The corporate bodies under different towns should publish their own bulletin which should be embodied in the Country Tax Chronicle to be published in all presidency or main towns in local or indigenous Presses to be opened by the Corporation. The Chronicles should contain articles from the pen of the paid editors and sub-editors, to be nominated by the Corporation, on all matters relating and conducing to the advantage, importance and utility of the Country Tax. They should contain articles on all current political topics of the day. These should be more suggestive than aggressive as aggression of any kind will only harm the cause of the tax, and the ultimate goal which is the gradual dis-solution and dislocation of the British grip. Co-operation and not discord should be our motto. The Country Tax Corporation should maintain and publish annually a register or roll to contain for general information the names of all voluntary country-tax payers. Special invitations should be given to all those who are able to pay but are holding back. The roll or register should be sold to the public at nominal or no profit.

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES.

The proportion of employees might be as under :—

Hindoos of all castes, colour, creed and denominations, including the depressed or oppressed classes 40 per cent. Mahomedans 20 per cent. Parsees 15 per cent. Christians 15 per cent

The remain 10 per cent. to include men of other castes or religions. For the education of the masses, primary, secondary and higher education Schools and Colleges mostly fellowship for boys and girls should be opened by the Corporation at their discretion in different places without distinction of caste, colour or creed. The primary object of these should be education of the masses, and the secondary the carrying out all the other proposals for which the tax is proposed to be founded. The founding of the tax will be the laying of the foundation of Nation building and Indianisation—making India fit for India. It will be the best of human brotherhood binding men of all religions, beliefs and persuations into one common bond. If any other community does not wish to join there will be no compulsion on them to do so. The proposed measure will solve the question of unemployment and put bread in the mouths of hundreds of hungry ones.

COMPACT, CONCERTED SCHEME.

I respectfully call upon our patriots and pioneers, our leaders of political thought and opinion to say if the scheme put forward by me is not well concerted and compact requiring only well-conceived initiative installation and operation to put it in force.

You can hold a hundred thousand meetings, frame as many resolutions of sorrow and condolence and send them to Lalaji's family but they will hardly help to commemorate effectually unless Lalaji's Day or some other day is marked with the monumental glory of the Country Tax. Building of Memorial, Medical or Lecture Halls and Libraries, founding Hospitals and Asylums or holding Jayantees will be works without worth or value. If no other body, the Congress of all, should leave no stone unturned to start the Country Tax.

ALL-INDIA PRESS CONFERENCE

—:o:—

The All-India Press Conference is going to hold its session at the Indian Association Hall, 62, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, on January 1 at 12 noon. Resolutions affecting the common interests of Indian journalists will be discussed. Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor, "Indian Daily Mail", will take the chair.

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

Shanghai.—The texts of Chinese treaties with Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal have been issued. They grant the tariff autonomy to China. Portugal and Denmark abandon extra-territorial rights from 1st January, 1930. Annexes to the treaties declare that China will promulgate civil and commercial codes before then.—Reuter.

Nanking.—The Sino-Spanish Tariff Treaty has been signed.—Reuter.

London.—The Archbishop of Canterbury is progressing. No further bulletins will be issued.—Reuter.

London.—Mr. Layton, the economic expert associated with the Simon Commission has left for India. He goes direct from Bombay to Calcutta to join the Statutory Commission.—Reuter.

WHO WILL WIN? WINTER OR YOU?

The cold weather has arrived with its chilly evenings, and you feel the need for thick warm clothing

Have you provided against this sudden change of climate ?

If not communicate with us

IMMEDIATELY

I have Officers' Woollen Double Faced Tweed Checklined Overcoats

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Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/-

Of all Sizes.

Khaki Woollen great Overcoats are also in stock

At Rs. 8/- to Rs. 12/- Each.

All-Wool Double Faced Checklined full size TRAVELLING RUGS

At Rs. 15/- Each.

All these goods of the very best quality

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INDIA'S LEADING IMPORTER

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Ladies', Girls' and Boys' Overcoats can be had also at moderate Prices

Government Army rejected Woollen Blankets, Rs. 3/-to 4/- each.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equa to Genuine Diamonds. Prices : Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, per carat

For Full Particulars Apply to :—
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WONDERFUL CURE MOST EFFECTIVE !!

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Radically Cures and Destroys all kinds of **"Malaria & Enlarged Spleen"**

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Guaranteed Cure in 4 days. As. 8 only.
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If you want to preserve the original finish of the surface of your car
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Ask for sample and test it for yourselves.

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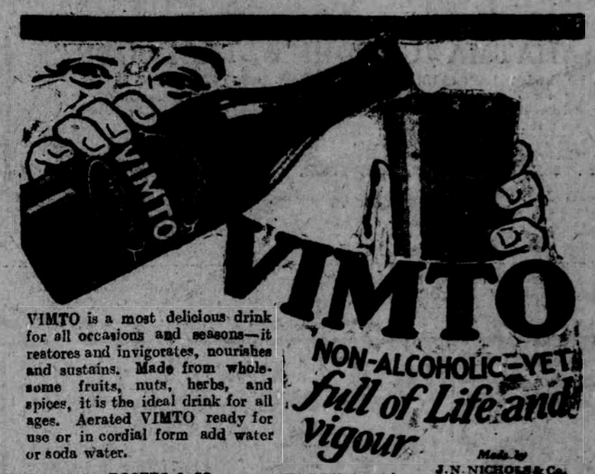

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VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Distributing Agents. Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay

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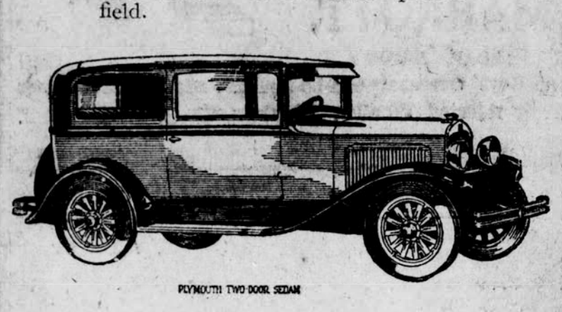
CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH

Taken as a whole or part by part the Chrysler Plymouth is the world's greatest value, for it is the only high-class car in the **Four-Cylinder Class** at its price.

Never before, at such low prices, have you expected, much less realised, such speed, such smoothness, such comfort, such braking power and such style.

You should ride in a Plymouth, drive it, and we know, you too, will say that it is Chryslers crowning achievement in the lowest priced field.



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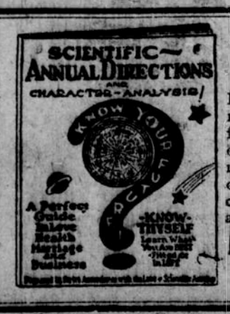
THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily), writes:—

"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person."

V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, TIRUTTANI, Chittoor District, (S. INDIA).



1929. ANNUAL DIRECTIONS. 1929.

How is your Luck in the new year? Great good fortune may be yours! Send your date of Birth for your yearly forecast giving monthly and weekly details with exact events and actual days and dates. These directions have received a generous welcome from my numerous clients all over the world. The Price of this wonderful reading is only Rs. 2/4/ to be recovered by V. P. Moon Table and Daily Hour Guide will accompany FREE.

PROF. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE. (West Godavary.)

DOWN WITH PURDAH

—:o:—

POTENCY OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION

ALL-INDIA SOCIAL CONFERENCE OPENS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The All-India Social Conference opened its session this afternoon under the presidency of Setu Parvati Devi, Junior Maharani of Travancore. Sucharu Devi, Maharani of Mayurbhanj, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. Among those present were Lady C. Bose, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Srimati Anurupa Devi, Kamalakamini, Mrs. P. K. Ray, Miss Ganguli, Miss M. Tata, Mrs. A. Sussain and Mrs. Amir Hussain. About a thousand ladies from all over India attended the Conference.

The Maharani of Travancore in the course of her presidential address said that she regarded the invitation to preside over the Conference as a compliment to her State which occupied a remarkable and almost unique position in the matter of women's education and general advancement. She said that, in the West, women had not attained their rights without struggle. She continued: "In matters of education, although what were termed elegant accomplishments, were always imparted to the well-born, rich universities and centres of culture even in the West were apt to look askance at any pretensions to equal treatment between men and women in homes of learning. Not even the marvellous work of savants like Madame Curie was sufficient by itself to eliminate the idea of the unfitness of women for laborious and sustained scientific or literary work. It required the World War as well as the necessities of the economic situation and the urgency of co-operation of men and women in all fields or work and thought completely to emancipate women in the West."

DAYS OF INDIA'S PRISTINE GLORY.

Far different had been the history of the women's movement in this country. In Vedic times women had been as active members of society as men. Not only were women the singers of scriptures but authors of law books and mathematical experts. In regard to the law of property, Hindu law at its inception was very liberal in its vindication of the rights of women to inherit property. It was argued that such rights were restricted only by recent judge-made legislation initiated by men who being unconversant with the original texts, had failed either to march with the time, or to allow and encourage the evolution of society on natural lines. It might not be very well known that in her own country of Kerala woman was the pivot of the family and her rights were fundamental and extensive. The system of purdah was perhaps a qualified necessity in times of turmoil and constant fighting, but it had certainly outlived its usefulness and was to-day a great handicap in every way to woman's cause. Immured in purdah, woman was unable to take her place in governance of the family when deprived of the protection of a husband or a brother or a son. Loss of property and mismanagements of estates was not the greatest of the evils that resulted from this system. The character of the younger generation was moulded more by the mother than by the father. It was from the point of view of shaping the destiny of the next generation that she felt impelled most strongly to urge upon the women of India the imperative necessity of equipping themselves adequately as the instruments of national regeneration.

NEED OF CONTACT WITH THE WORLD.

She did not lay emphasis on mere literacy or school education but on something beyond that which could be gained only by knowledge of the world by free and equal association with their fellow beings and by understanding and sympathy with world problems. An absence of contact with the world and its problems was a handicap, which was irreplaceable. The matriarchical structure of society in Malabar had ensbled them not only to abolish illiteracy, but in the matter of female education Travancore and Cochin led not only amongst Indian States but perhaps most if not all British provinces.

The large number of widows in India she said was largely due to the early age of marriage and partially to the difference between the ages of husbands and wives but mainly to the prejudice against the remarriage of widows. There was something radically wrong in a system which permitted of such a large number of widows between the ages of one and fifteen. It was a matter for profound gratification that enlightened opinion amongst Hindus and also amongst Mahomedans was declaring itself in favour of later marriage.

While on this topic she reminded not only women but their brethren that the great difficulty in the way of Indian progress was divorce between conviction and practice which had been so marked in the past and which had not even now died out. Many an ardent social reformer, while eloquent on the public platform, was perhaps apt to abate his zeal and weaken his advocacy when in his own environment.

POTENCY OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Such a man ascribed his feebleness of action mainly to his wife, mother or grandmother. "It is we, therefore, sisters, wives, mothers and grandmothers that have to reflect on these problems and their solution and make it impossible for men to invoke our names as stumbling blocks to progress." How was this to be done? The answer was simple and unequivocal. It could only be done by a rapid and comprehensive programme of woman's education whereby women might become effective social and political factors in the body politic. By this step they could help not only in the renaissance of Indian art and literature, but might be the potent factors in social life. The problem of Indian regeneration was mainly economic and social. The vindication of the economic rights of women and the social position of women were amongst the most important elements of their problems. Such vindication was dependent on the avoidance of outworn superstitions and obsolete ideas and upon the realisation of the value and beauty of each individual life, and the complete elimination firstly of the theory of the inferiority of woman on the part of men and even more perhaps the elimination of the inferiority complex on the part of women themselves.

The Conference adopted a resolution urging the abolition of purdah, remarriage of widows and the rescue of minor girls.—A. P. Special.

MURDER OF MR. SAUNDERS

—:o:—

GROSS IGNORANCE OF GOVT.

INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS CONDEMNED

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

At a well attended meeting of the citizens of Lahore under the auspices of the City Congress Committee Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, M. L. C. presiding, a resolution was passed abstaining from expressing an opinion on the nature of the murder of Mr. Saunders and Chanan Singh owing to the fact that the result of the police investigation have not been available but strongly condemning indiscriminate arrests, under the cover of investigation, of political workers and the workers of the youth movement and the attempt to spread terror by means of alleged illegal and inhuman treatment meted out to them and expressing the strong conviction that the political movements could be strengthened by the attempt to srike terror.

GROSS IGNORANCE.

Dr. Gopichand said that the police action had left the police no alternative but to believe that the Government view of the crime was that it was a political murder. Apparently that appeared to be the conclusion at which police officers who attended the Conference which sat shortly after the crime arrived. He regretted that Government officers had shown such gross ignorance of the aims of the Congress which included the creed of non-violence.

Among the speakers on the resolution were Mr. Khushalchand, editor of the "Milap" Mr. Thakurdas Kapur and Haramdas Suri, who alleged that serious irregularities had been practised by police during the investigation such as the denying of private food, clothing and bedding, and refusal of interviews with counsel and relatives in one case despite the orders of the District Magistrate.—A. P.

THREE SUSPECTS RELEASED

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

Jagadishram, a student of the D. A. V. College, Kartarnath, Roshanlal ahd Ascharyram three students of the Technical Institute who were arrested in connection with the murder of Saunders were released to-day an a bail of Rs. 1,000 each.—A. P.

SERIOUS CHECK IN PROGRESS

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Reuter learns that no alarm is at present felt with regard to the Kings' condition, though the anxiety, which has continued during the past week, still exists. The position is that the King had, and still has, a very narrow margin of safety. The check in the progress in the base of a man in such a week condition as His Majesty must be serious. A bacteriological examination was carried out in the afternoon yesterday, and it is understood that the Doctors intend to carry out a further general review of the case to-day when the Doctors hope His Majesty may regain some of the lost ground. The result of a lapse in progress is that the margin of safety has become smaller and until the King can reach a condition where the margin is wider, anxiety will continue.

Nagpur.—At the Sixth Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society, 36 papers were read. Informal discussions regarding the affairs of the society then took place.—A. P.

Rs. 3000 in Prizes

Encouraged by the popularity of the first REMINGTON PORTABLE competition, the Remington Typewriter Company announce another competition for purchasers of its famous personal machine

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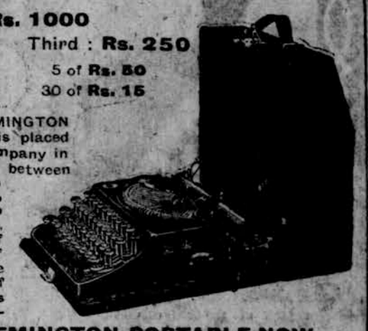

Every purchaser of a REMINGTON PORTABLE whose order is placed with any office of the Company in India, Burma or Ceylon between **1st DECEMBER, 1928 and 31st MAY, 1929** will be entitled to enter the competition, which consists merely of placing in the order of their importance to the world the products of Remington factories shown in the list below:—

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1. The majority votes of the competitors themselves will decide the order of importance. The Managing Director's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence can be entered into.
2. The votes of competitors whose machines have been obtained on the hire purchase system will be accepted only if all monthly payments are up to date.
3. All entries, which MUST quote place and date of purchase, and number of the machine bought, must be addressed to REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (INDIA) LTD., Competition Department, Post Box No. 188, Calcutta.
4. NO ENTRIES WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER 8th June, 1929.

More than 25,000 Remington Portable typewriters are in use in India to-day, giving entire satisfaction to their owners. What it does for others it will do for you.

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No. 2.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

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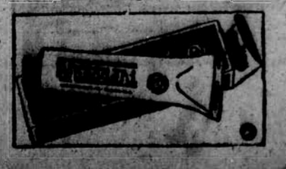
To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.



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It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book .....etc.

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JUPITER INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A STEADY INCREASE IN BUSINESS

A steady increase in all lines of business of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, was revealed at the tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on Thursday in the Company's offices at Fort, Bombay Seth Lalji Naranji, Chairman, Board of Directors, presided

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman placed before the shareholders the affairs of the Company and appealed to all those who were connected with trade and industry in this country to consider it their duty to stand solidly behind Indian Insurance companies. He said:—

Since the advent of the Indian insurance companies, I must say that all classes of trade and industries have been benefitted. At a time like the present, when trade depression continues, anything that tends to lower the costs is welcome. I am, therefore, pleased to note that the existence of the Indian insurance companies has been responsible for a big saving in the overhead charges of trade and industry.

The transitional period of any line of business, particularly when we have to take our own natural position from the control of cother non-Indian interests that have been supplying the need in the past, is always very difficult and critical. We are now passing through that process. At such a time, we must be very careful and patient. All the Directors of Indian insurance companies are jointly trying to meet the present situation and I am pleased to report that they have behind them a very genuine and solid support of many important leaders of industry. I hope that all those who are connected with the trade and industry of this country will consider it their duty to stand solidly behind the Indian insurance companies.

Speaking generally, there has been much development in regard to the insurance business in this country during the last one year. Without taking much of your time, I should like to touch upon the formation of two important Associations in this city, one known as the Indian Insurance Companies' Association and the other the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Association. For the first time in the hiotory of the Indian insurance companies a Conference was held in April last. It was attended by almost all the directors of the Indian insurance companies in India. Valued papers of interest, with regard to the insurance business were read and a great deal of interest in the insurance business as a whole, was created in the public mind. Since then, the Indian press have been taking much interest in propagating the insurance line and they have been helping the Indian Indurance companies to a large extent in enabling them to place the case of the Indian insurance companies before the public; for which our thanks are due to them.

The Report which enumerated the Profit and Loss account for the period ending 30th June 1928 stood as follows:—

Interest plus Transfer fees etc. amounted to Rs. 2,93,736-15-8 and Rs. 37,053-14-6 has been transferred from Fire and Marine Revenue Accounts. To these being added Rs. 57,948-6-10, balance of last year's Account, the total comes to Rs. 3,88,730-5-0. Duducting from this the expenses and other items, transferring certain amounts to Accident and Life Funds and after providing Rs. 17,163,13-11 for bad and doubtful debts their remained a sum of Rs. 2,78,743-10-4. The Directors found that there was enough surplus in their hands to justify an interin divident in the arrears of Preference Shares and so, they, at their meeting held on 31st July 1928, resolved to pay such dividend for two years, for the period ending 30th June 1925 and this has now been paid. After payment of that amount there remains a balance of Rs. 2,13,942-11-1 which the Directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—

To pay dividend on Pref. Shares for 3 years, i. e. upto 30th June 1928.	Rs. 97,591 12 9
To carry forward to next year's A/c	Rs. 1,16,350 14 4

The report was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Shantidas Askuran and D. F. Batliwalla, Directors, who retired by rotation were relected on the Board. The meeting terminated after the sanction of one month's bonus to the staff and after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A DOCTORATE IN LETTERS

CONFERRED ON PROF. OZA

(From A Correspondent.)

On the recommendation of the Jury d'Examen approved by the Senate, the President of the Societe Internationale de Philologie, Sciences et Beaux-Arts (founded in 1875 for the advancement and encouragement of all branches of learning) has recently conferred the degree of "Docteur-es--Lettres" on Prof. Keshavlal L. Oza of the Babauddin College, Junagadh. Dr. Oza is perhaps the first Indian to receive such a distinction from the Societe since its inception. He first attracted public attention by his paper on "Do Plants Love?" which appeared in "The Indian Review" of Madras for September, 1909. Next year he brought out an enlarged edition of "Confessions of a Graduate", which won him warm appreciations of Lord Avebury, A. C. Benson, J. Howard Moore and "The Athenaeum."

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with the Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer on Thursday.

Delhi.—Mr. R. S. Bajpai will officiate as Director of Public Information, with the Government of India, when Mr. Coatman goes home on leave.

A SMARTER SIX

Decided improvements in body design make Dodge Brothers Standard Six a much smarter car with wider and more comfortable seats and a far more luxurious interior with richer appointments.

In performance, the Standard Six easily lives up to Dodge Brothers reputation for constructing cars of exceptional flexibility and pick-up, and riding ease under all road conditions.

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DODGE BROTHERS
STANDARD SIX

INDIAN ART REVIVAL

"MENAKA'S" PROGRAMME AT EXCELSIOR

"Menaka" (Leila Sokhey) who is now well-known for the courageous interpretations, last year, of Indian dancing, has arranged at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday (the 30th instant) at 10 p.m., an Indian Dance Recital as a token of tribute to the world's greatest artiste, Madame Pavlova, who has often expressed her desire to see educated Indian men and women taking up the task of reviving the ancient art of the dance in India, and who has also rendered great service to Indian dancing by her Indian ballets.

"Menaka's" chief aim has been, it will be remembered to re-build the dance in India as essentially an intellectual and distinctly artistic undertaking. She has three entirely new Indian dance themes interpreting "The Dawn" (Usha Nritya), the feeling of the Gopi who returns home from the Jamna (Panghat Nritya) and the dance devotional entitled "Bhakti-Bhava Nritya."

"DANCE PLASTIQUE."

Mon. H. Algeranoff, one of the leading members of Madame Pavlova's group of artistes will present a "Dance Plastique" (Abhinaya-Nritya) composed mainly from various sculptural groups of ancient India. Mon. Algeranoff will be remembered from Madame Pavlova's last tour in India especially as her partner in the Russian dance. During his last visit Mon. Algeranoff was deeply impressed by the art of India and ever since that time he has continued to devote his leisure hours to the study of Indian art, particularly Indian dancing. As it is this form of Indian art that is his medium of expression when it is realised that Mon. Algeranoff belongs to a family with artistic traditions and when, particularly, it is known that his father was a sculptor, Mon. Algeranoff's decision to interpret the ancient Indian sculptural groups would be, no doubt, understood as a natural inclination.

PROGRAMME.

"Menaka's" programme also includes the "Kashmir Festival Dance" (Kusa Kanya Nritya) which was last season widely appreciated for its dramatic interest. "Menaka's" programme has been, this time, varied not only being new Indian themes but by Indian music, vocal and instrumental. The music for the new dance themes has been adapted from Indian melodies by Miss Madri Desai.

Patiala.—Addressing a large audience in the Mohindra College last night, Sir Malcolm Watson, the International Anti-Malaria Expert, and Director of the Ross Institute, London, pointed out that fever stricken districts in the most unhealthy Malaya Peninsula within a short time, had been turn into one of the most prosperous countries of the tropics.

Make old age enjoyable!

Old age is not merely a matter of years; so much depends upon the state of the vital organs of the body. But a great deal can be done to comfort old people, for backache, urinary irregularities, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, and weakness too often suffered. The kidneys, probably, are the organs most in need of help. Use the special strength of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This kidney stimulant makes the kidneys active, thereby preventing as well as relieving the worst symptoms of kidney disorder. Don't let the dear old folks run unnecessary risks! No matter what age they may be, a short course of Doan's Pills will prove helpful.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, SATURDAY DECEMBER 29 1928

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